13 FEB. 1934

REGD. NO. B. 1055

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 36 BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

GENERAL STRIKE TO RESIST HITLERISM IN FRANCE

Gay Capital Will Be Faced With Gloom

Govt Mobilise Forces To Meet Labour Demonstration

PARIS, February 11.

Meetings of workers held throughout France to-day protest against the "reactionary Government and blood-thirsty police" preparatory to a general strike called by the General Federation of Labour to-morrow to "express the sentiment of all honest people, workers, peasants, intellectuals, artisans and shopkeepers who want the end of all scandals and arrest of all robbers."

It is anticipated that Socialists will confine themselves to indoor protest meetings. Any trouble may arise from Communists but it is not expected that it will be comparable last week's bloodshed.

Nevertheless M. Sarraut, the new Minister of the Interior, conferred last night with the Prefect of Seine and the Prefect of Police and representatives of the Military Government of Paris and decided on the measures to deal with possible disorders. Government forces in Paris comprise 27,000 police, 18,000 troops, besides the mobile and Republican Guards.

The Confederation of Labour has appealed to workers to show with "calm dignity" their determination to resist the "Hitlerites of France and enemies of Democracy."

The Bourse will be open and essential services maintained, but there will be no trams, buses, taxis, newspapers, letters, school lessons or haircuts.—Reuter.

Sapru's New Formula To Solve Minority Safeguards

NEW DELHI, February 11.

Lobby discussions indicate that important developments having a far-reaching effect on the Indian Constitutional Reforms are likely to take place in the course of a few days.

It is understood that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has sent word to H.H. the Aga Khan, President of the All India Muslim Conference, suggesting that Hindus would be prepared to concede to Muslims all the demands regarding the safeguards to Muslims in those provinces where Muslims are in a minority, on condition that in those Provinces where Muslims are in a majority they should agree to join the Electorate without any reservation of seats on strict principles of democracy.

Prominent Bengal and Punjab Muslim Members of the Legislative Assembly are being approached to influence H.H. the Aga Khan to arrive at some settlement on this basis.

If Sir T B Sapru's attempt materialises, it will mean a revision of the Communal Award and consequential changes in the White Paper.—(United Press.)

SIR HASSAN'S ADVICE TO WOMEN GRADUATES

CALCUTTA, Feb 10.

Addressing the annual Convocation of the Calcutta University this afternoon, Vice-Chancellor Sir Hassan Suhrawardy put forward the view that too much importance was at present attached to University education and too large a number were getting it.

Sir Hassan said that he was not sure if they would have to limit the number of admissions of students, but he felt that something should be done for picking out the most suitable candidates for higher and cultural education. He stressed the need for drastic measures to save educational activities of this Province from utter ineffectuality, and added that the present diffusion of higher education with the results that it has been giving should be regulated and if necessary limited.

He reiterated that Government should not attach undue importance to examination results as essential qualifications for entering service, but should institute a board, which should regard as tests of proficiency, physical fitness, strength of character personality and mental agility.

Addressing women graduates Sir Hassan referred to the problem of education and said it was still a plant of foreign growth which had not sufficiently acclamatised itself to Indian environments, but the time was fast approaching when society was bound to sanction a certain amount of freedom of association, which would undoubtedly develop new social relations between the sexes.

About 600 were presented with diplomas including four Doctors of philosophy and two of Science.—A.P.

AEROPLANE ACCIDENT

Behar Official Cuts His Nose

PATNA, February 11.

Information received from Darbhanga states that Mr. Whitty, Executive Council Member of the Behar Government met with an aeroplane accident there, this afternoon cutting his face and sustaining injury on nose. He remains quite conscious.

Mr. Danby, Manager of Darbhanga Raj is sheltering and accommodating Mr. Whitty. Further details are lacking.

The Governor of Behar who has to proceed to-night to Monghyr has postponed his journey.—(United Press.)

ANGLO-FRENCH TARIFF WAR

Paris Takes Serious View Of British Surtax On Her Goods

EXPERTS' NOTE

France May Denounce 1882 Convention Is View In Govt. Circles

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, February 11.

Following the meeting of the Cabinet last night at which M. Barthou, M. Lamoureux emphasised the seriousness of the British customs surtex 20 per cent. on certain French goods, French experts are to-day considering the terms of the note which the French Government will hand to the British Government to-morrow. Government circles are reticent on matter, but it is considered possible that France may denounce the Convention of 1882 regulating Anglo-French commercial relations and providing the most favoured nation treatment.

According to "Matin" Government's decision to send a note is with a view to opening negotiations for the best solution of the dispute and Government is particularly considering the possibility of negotiating a new treaty of commerce or taking tariff measures analogous to those threatened by Britain.

WARNING TO 'VARSITIES

If They Don't Realise Their Duty Bar Council Will Have To Hold Separate Exams.

CAWNPORE, Feb 10

The Chief Justice Sir Shah Sulaiman unveiled the portrait of the late Rai Bahadur Anandswarup, president of the Cawnpore Bar Association, to-day.

The Chief Justice spoke highly of the integrity and fairmindedness of the late Rai Bahadur and said his life would serve as an inspiration to be honest and devoted work and would show how by perseverence one could attain an eminent position in the legal profession. He referred to the complexity of social life in the present age and the necessity of lawyers. The lawers he added were playing a prominent part through their wide knowledge of human affairs.

Alluding to the universities he maintained that they were responsible for the difficulties which the legal profession had to face. The object of the University Act was to supplement the ordinary education by tutorial instruction but the universities had not followed the enactment. But they reverted to the practice of lecturing to huge classes as a result of which there was no guidance to the students. He said that the student's were a fruitful source of income. With a part time lectureship on Rs 2,000 yearly. The University earned 72,000 from 400 students paying Rs 15 per head. Owing to unhealthy competition among some universities for results there was a large number of students passing their law examinations and the standard was too low or the marking of the papers lenient. If the universities did not realise their duty, the Chief Justice warned his audience the Bar Council would have to hold separate examinations and leave the conferring of the degree for academic qualification to the Bar Council in the same manner as inns of Court in London which certainly would have power not to recognise the academic degree conferred by these universities. Law was an independent profession and success in it must depend on the merit of those who had right speed and who would go ahead no matter how numerous might be the competitors.

Sir Shah Mahomad Sulaiman left for Allahabad to-night.—A.P.

JAPAN PREPARING FOR WAR?

"CHRONICLE-SENTINEL" EARTHQUAKE NUMBER

Mr. M. S. Aney in the course of a letter to us writes:—

"I very much appreciated your effort to rouse the people to their sense of duty to their suffering countrymen. I desire to thank in anticipation the proprietors of the "Chronicle" and the "Sentinel" on their decision to contribute 2 annas per each copy sold to the Bihar Central Relief Committee's Fund."

TRICHY AIR CRASH

Aviator Killed While Landing On Race Course

TRICHINOPOLY, February 11.

Mr R Seshasayee, a prominent businessman and aviator, was killed in an air crash to-day.

He was landing on the Race Course maidan when his machine capsized as it neared the ground and he received severe injuries. He was removed to hospital, where he subsequently died.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at an inquest over his body.—A.P.

MODEL SPINNING WHEEL

Competition For Rs. One Lakh To Be Held On 26th Inst.

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, writes:—

In connection with the prize of rupees one lakh, announced by the All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad for a Model Spinning Wheel, the Board of Judges intend holding the examination between the 26th instant, and the 3rd March, 1934.

Intending competitors are, therefore, advised to present themselves, either in person or through their representatives, to demonstrate their machines on or before the 26th instant. They are further requested to come prepared for their stay in Ahmedabad for the time the examiners may find their presence necessary.

The competitors may protect their machines by patent during the examination.

The competition is to be held at the Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati, and the competitors are advised to deliver their machines at the Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati, on or before the 26th instant.

COURTEOUS HOSTILITY

Urchins With Black Flags Shout Welcome

TRICHINOPOLY, February 11.

At a meeting at Srirangam, Mahatma Gandhi referred to the courtesy that marked the hostile demonstrations on his arrival and he gave the assurance that his movement depended on the voluntary support of the people and coercion would never be resorted to. He said he was pleased with the fact that urchins who carried black flags joined in the shouts of welcome.—A.P.

ANGLO-YEMEN AGREEMENT

ADEN, February 11.

Treaty of friendship has been signed between the British Government and Imam Yehia of Yemen.—Reuter.

SOVIET ALLEGES AGGRESSIVE DESIGN

Russia Prepared To Meet "Strongest Teeth Of Aggressor"

MOSCOW, Feb. 11.

Ominous details of Japanese military measures in Manchuria were enumerated by General Blaecher, Chief Commander, Soviet Far-eastern Armies, in an address to the annual Communist Congress.

He declared emphatically that Japan was preparing for war against the Soviets: had converted north Manchuria into a drill-ground wherefrom to jump off to the Soviet; had undertaken tremendous strategical road, railway and airport construction and accommodated one-third of the whole Japanese army there.

The Soviets in taking counter measures, had reinforced the army with the best units and mechanism while the frontier was belted with iron and concrete "able to withstand even the strongest teeth of agressor".—Reuter.

India Faced With Follow On In Test

Chepauk Pitch Proves To Be Bowler's Wicket

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

The impression created by England's unexpected collapse yesterday when in five hours' play seven wickets fell and no more than 261 runs were scored—that the Chepauk pitch was a bowler's wicket—was confirmed to-day when the ball again held the sway over the bat. This time to the disappointment of India's supporters. Indeed to get England out for the smallest score they have so far made in a Test in India was a creditable performance especially when India's attack was entirely unrepresentative of her actual strength; but India too has so far made her smallest score in a Test match.

LOWEST SCORE.

England to-day were all out for 335 after batting for 360 minutes, but in the first test they made 438. In the first innings the score was 403. As against these figures it should be set down that India so far had not made less than 200 in any test innings. India made 219 and 258 at Bombay in the first Test and 247 and 237 in the second Test—an average of 240 per innings. This is certain to be lowered to-morrow when, unless India's last pair, Mushtaq Ali and Naoomal put on 41 runs between them a follow on stares them in the face.

WHO SAVED ENGLAND

England's comparatively satisfactory position is entirely due to four batsmen—Walters (59) and Bakewell (85) of their first wicket pair—and Jardine (65) and Verity (42) of the eigth wicket. And it is here that India has failed the powers of recovery of her individual batsmen being unexercised to the extent expected of them. Amarsingh on the Indian side and Verity on England's side has each taken seven wickets, though the English bowler has been only half as costly.

INJURY TO NAOOMAL.

The injury to Naoomal was the initial disaster. And India never really recovered from it. Neither Wazir Ali nor Nazir Ali showed class, the latter in particular being a pale shadow of the brilliant dashing batsman that was Nazir Ali. To play him after his publicly announced incapacitation was a blunder of the first order and it is not yet clear how exactly it came to pass that India's test honours were so lightly and negligently treated as to play in the test team a mere passenger self-announced. Of all the Indian batsmen Merchant maintained his prestige as the most consistent performer hitherto, being not only the top scorer but the one man who played the bowling correctly and confidently.

VERITY FINDS "SPOT"

All the time although Clark in bowling 15 overs for 37 runs has so far been unable to take a wicket, Verity was able to find a "spot" at the end from which Clark operated, and himself bowling round the wicket proved almost unplayable. He was also supported by superb fielding both nearer the wicket and in the country. It is the opinion of experts that the wicket will be worse to-morrow and India's task of averting a hollow defeat will be rendered doubly difficult. With Naoomal, bandage over his eye, there are small chances of India being able to avoid a follow on although normally a pair like Naoomal and Mushtaq Ali should not be incatable of doing it.

CURIOUS FEATURE

A curious feature of to-day's play was that to the last ball bowled before each adjournment a wicket fell. And on each occasion it was the fifth ball of the over. Thus Wazir Ali was out to the penultimate ball before lunch, Merchant before tea and Amarsingh to Verity's fifth ball before the stumps were taken. Verity will complete his over to-morrow.

(Details on Page 4.)

JAWAHAR STAGGERED

Fearsome Sight That Met His Eyes In Monghyr

PATNA, Feb. 10

"I stood staggered and appalled at the heap of ruin and desolation in what was once a rich and flourishing city." Thus declared Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in the course of an interview to the Press "I have returned after a week's wandering in the earthquake area, and I have been impressed with the vastness of the problem which we have to face. I had read a great deal about the results of the earthquake, and had seen many pictures and even visited previously the ruined city of Muzaffarpur. I thought that I had a fair idea of the conditions prevailing in the affected area, but the actual sight of the devastated and sand-covered land full of cracks and fissures and petty craterlike protuberances in the Sitamarhi area and elsewhere in the north is one which I will never forget. I was not prepared for the fearsome sight that met my eyes in Monghyr.

SUBMITTING REPORT SOON.

I have come back with many impressions. I hope to put them down in a report which I shall submit soon to the Earthquake Relief Committee, but I should like to pay my tribute of admiration to the numerous groups and workers in India who are giving personal service in the cause of relief. It would not be surprising if friction had developed in this mixed and heterogenous crowd engaged in a novel undertaking. Some petty cases of friction have occurred but on the whole there has been remarkable co-operation and co-ordination of activities. I could not discover any instance of communal or sectional activity in any group or individual worker. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and others pulled together and tried to work as Indians in the common disaster."

NEW DELHI GETS SHOCK

NEW DELHI, February 11

New Delhi felt a slight earthquake shock lasting a few seconds at about 10-15 this morning. No damage has been done.—(United Press).

BENGAL, February 11

An aeroplane belonging to the Bengal Flying Club crashed while landing on the Dum Dum aerodrom this afternoon. The undercarriage was badly damaged and the pilot Mr. Chine, an Anglo-Indian, was slightly injured.—A.P.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN?
FOR WHAT?
FOR THE CHRONICLE-SENTINEL EARTHQUAKE NUMBER
TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY.
You Pay 4 Annas And 2 Annas Goes To Relief Fund!

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word. Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

In view of the faith, I, the undersigned hereby declare that the name Sheikh Dawood will be changed to David Toulmin. (1982)

3. LOST AND FOUND.

Lost, Thurs. 8th, between Greens and Crawford Market, whilst shopping, a Bracelet, composed of Peruvian gold coins and small diamonds mounted in platinum forming a Chinese design. Finder will be handsomely rewarded. Communicate: Mrs. Y. A. Currimbhoy, Kittoo Lodge, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay. (1975).

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted an Educated and cultured girl for a Vaishya batchelor of U. P., engineer with foreign technical experience independent means of income. No sub-caste on provincial restrictions. Correspond with full particulars to Box No. 1944, The "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—a B.P.N.A. trained, qualified, and experienced nurse. Apply to Chief Medical Officer, Labour Hospital, Gneekanta, Ahmedabad. (7952).

Unemployment No More.—Here is a big pay job for every one without exception. Apply with two pice stamp. Unemployment Works P.O. Box 116, Delhi. (1936).

Wanted—Accountants, Accounts and Correspondence Clerks, Cashiers for Bank Services. Apply stating salary with Ans. 1-1/4 for terms. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (1954).

Wanted a Shorthand Typist preferably with some motor business experience immediately. Apply with testimonials and lowest salary expected to Sarosh Motor Works, Ltd., Agra Road, Nasik. (1983).

Wanted—A Cashier, well experienced in accounts to join atonce —Salary grade Rs. 70—10—200. Cash security of Rs. 2,000 and two references are necessary— Only local persons need apply in person between 10 to 3 P.M. The Secretary, The Country Insurance Co., Ltd., 17-Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Wanted Few Superintendents in the grade of A B. and C. carrying salary of Rs. 300, Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 per mensem (against small guarantee) for The Country Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Calcutta. The Company established in April 1932, is governed by strong Directorate, and have so far secured the business of nearly a crore of rupees. Please apply: Secretary, The Country Insurance Co., Ltd., 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

53. DENTISTS.

Dentistry—The Royal Dental and Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Qualifies students in Dental and Homoeo Sciences by teaching and granting Diplomas of L. D. Sc. & M. B. H., Etc. Prospectus Free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. 1587

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Palmistry—Full life-study against palm-prints (taken with printers' ink or lamp-black & oil)—birth-data and Rs. 1/4 M.O. Accuracy guaranteed. "Mercury", Tirupati. (1933).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Cheap Loans to Needy Families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (1932).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

For Sale, Five Pacca Buildings in Dhamtari, Raipur, District C. P. Four in the interior and one on main Sadar Road. Apply for particulars to: J. A. Kridatt, Dhamtari, C. P. (1959).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted a few more influential agents for selling our teas in unrepresented areas. Salary Rs. 250/- plus 20 per cent. commission. Apply:—Anglo-Burma Tea Company, Post Box 6, Madras. (1947)

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raipur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Miraj Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

Public Notices

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, on MONDAY, the 19th day of February, 1934, at 2 p.m. (Standard Time) for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1933.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th February to 28th February, 1934, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 8th February, 1934.
79555

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMJANALLI JAMALBHOY, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

That any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 133, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and the Asssessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dongri Street and Jail Road (South Cross Lane) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 190 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under New Survey No. 3167 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1800 of the Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 3074 and 3441 and Street Nos. 20 and 7 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Dongri Street, on or towards the West by Jail Road South Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the house of Abdeally Abdul Hussein Kachwalla and on or towards the South by a Hindu Temple and which said premises are now occupied by the Vendor's tenants.

Bombay, dated this 10th day of February, 1934.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7956

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING ATTENDANCE OF DEFENDANT (ORDER 5, RULE 20 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE)

In the Court of Small Causes at Delhi.
Suit No. 1446 of 1933.

The Delhi Syndicate, Ltd. (in Liquidation) of Delhi, through B. Prem Nath, Liquidator, Delhi .... Plaintiff
Against
Meer HASSAN s/o SHERDUL KHAN, of Daryapur Nagina Pole, Ahmedabad. ..... Defendant.

Suit for recovery of Rs. 260

To,
The DEFENDANT ABOVENAMED.

WHEREAS you are intentionally evading service of summons it is hereby notified that if you shall not defend the case on the 26th day of February, 1934, the day fixed for the final disposal, it will be heard and determined ex-parte.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 7th day of February, 1934.

Judge,
Small Causes Court, Delhi.
7954

Public Notices

THE FREE INDIA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Policyholders was held at the Registered Office, Abdulla Building, Parel, on TUESDAY, the 30th January, 1934, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) and the Liquidator's first and final Report of the affairs of the Company was unanimously passed and confirmed.

(Sd.) Y. G. NADKARNI,
Dr. S. R. NAIK,
Joint Hon. Liquidators.
1781

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "HAVANA MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 9th February, 1934, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Mayebashi Maru	7005	17 Feb	27 Feb.
Hakodate Maru	5303	25 Feb.	7 March.
†Ginyo Maru	6613	24 Feb	10 Mar
Heinan Maru	4364	8 Mar	20 Mar

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb.
Fushimi Maru	11000	6 Mar.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	19 Mar

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	14 Feb.
Katori Maru	10000	1 Mar.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	7 Mar.
Taiyo Maru	14500	21 Mar.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	10 Mar.
Hikawa Maru	11600	24 Mar.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

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2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar).

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

League Officers' Meeting In London

LONDON, February 10.

High officers of the League are assembling in London for meeting on Tuesday to consider whether the "interim" negotiations reached such stage as to justify the resummoning of the Disarmament Commission at Geneva.

Interested circles consider such resummoning unlikely at present time. Visitors include M Avenol, Mr. Henderson, M Benes, M Politis and M Aghnides.—Reuter.

JOURNALIST'S EXPERIENCE IN LONDON

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Feb. 9.

Mr. Luxmilal Manekial Doctor arrived from England on February 5, per S. S. "Victoria" and arrived here on 7th inst. A reception was accorded to him by his friends and admirers and fellow journalists.

Mr. Luxmilal is a double graduate in Arts and Law. He attended King's College for learning Journalism and got some practical training in some of the well-known dailies of London.

The local weekly "Sayaji Vijay" which is owned by his father will, it is understood, introduce new features with the help of Mr. Luxmilal.

KRONE TO BE DEPRECIATED

PRAGUE, Feb. 11.

The impending depreciation of currency has been announced by the Prime Minister in a broadcast speech in order to protect exports.

The amount has not been decided yet but financial circles opine the krone will be depreciated by sixteen and half per cent.—Reuter.

THE CARLTON

Daily 3 shows 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Thursday Matinee show will begin at 3-30 p.m.

The immortal
"CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE"
as a great screen monument

BALACLAVA

WITH
CYRIL MACLAGLEN
BENITA HUME
and a huge cast

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
to schools and colleges in all shows

Special Talkie films of EARTHQUAKE HAVOC at Jamalpur, Monghyr, Patna, with appalling speech of SANTOSH KUMAR BABU Mayor of Calcutta, to help relief fund.

H. O. H. APPEAL FUND CHARITY SHOW
THURSDAY, 15th Feb. at 6-30 p.m
Under the Kind Patronage and distinguished presence of
H. E. LADY BRABOURNE
SPECIALLY SELECTED PICTURE
"CITY OF SONG"
WITH
JAN KIEPURA
World-famous tenor
THE CARLTON
Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and annas 7.

"STOP BEING BLUFFED"

How Arab Rights In Palestine Have Been Ignored

ENGLISH OFFICER WANTS CHANGE IN POLICY

The "Arab Federation" of Jerusalem writes:—

When the news of the recent disturbances in Palestine reached London, the National League held several meetings to discuss the Palestine problem. In one of those large gatherings which were held, Colonel Waters Taylor was the chief speaker. He was the chief of the staff of the Chief Secretary of Palestine, Governor of Jerusalem, and Governor of Galilee. We publish below extracts from his speech, and express our thanks to Colonel Waters Taylor, to the group of table Englishmen who sympathize with the Arabs of Palestine, and to the National League for its valuable support to the Arab case. Said Colonel Waters Taylor:

It is a most extraordinary fact that few people have the power to see political problems through a mind not unbalanced by prejudice and dogmatism. The tedious pursuit of impossible aims is an affront to the national intelligence, and now that we have a national Government, is it too much to hope that they will now approach this vital problem in a national and non-party spirit?

WHO WON PALESTINE

I wish to represent a point of view that is neither pro-Jew nor Pro-Arab, but first and foremost British. I should like to have it an order that at every meeting in every room where this Palestine Question is discussed, it shou'd be obligatory to display a military map of the disposition of the Allied Forces on the Western Front, when the Armistice was declared, and photographs of the British War Cemeteries on the Mount of Olives, in Gaza and Beersheba as they exist to-day, thus giving the magnitude of the British effort in general and our losses in Palestine suffered in putting us in our present position of responsibility.

The Army that conquered Palestine was essentially an imperial Army with an Arab Ally.

It was British, Australian, New Zealand, Indian, and Arab blood that was spilled and lives given to the Conquest of Palestine. Nor do I remember our efforts being cheered or encouraged by any slogan that we were fighting to establish a National Home for the Jews, much less to make Palestine as Jewish as England is English. But I do remember the Proclamations scattered by our aeroplanes assuring the Arab Inhabitants that we were fighting their Cause as well as our own.

I do not wish in any way to battle the Jewish effort in general or particular. In fact the Jewish Intelligence service run by the Aaronsohns behind the Turkish lines in Palestine was of the greatest value. it has been recognised and rewarded as such by us. What recognition has it had from the Zionists?

It is unbelefed tragedy to review the past to contrast the general enthusiasm and exhileration of all sections of the population which greeted Field Marshal Lord Allenby on his entry into Jerusalem with the fealing that exsts to-day, the dissatisfaction of the Zionist wih his continuous complaint that he does not obtain full value from his share of the Balfour Declaration and the conviction of the Arab that we have tricked and sold him, and not even carried out those Clauses of the Balfour Declaration, which protected him in a Declaration which he has mistrusted and refused to accept from the beginning.

UNGRATEFUL TASK

I should like here to draw attention to the misery and humiliation that our Chief Administrators and High Commissioners have undergone; their advices being disregarded; their proposals pressure both official and unofficial. Never in our long history I venture to assert have His Majesty's Representatives had a more unsavoury and ungrateful task.

During their Administrations no less than six enquiries or Commissions have sat, commencing with the Palin or McBarnett Enquiry in Sir Louis Bols time, all of which have, owing to Zionist pressure, been either suppressed, disregarded or overriden by His Majesty's Government. Enough of the past, what of to-day, and still more important of the future?

The economic situation to-day is intriguing. Undoubtedly superficially Palestine presents with the exception of one section of the population, the Fellaheen, a picture of extraordinary and unprecedented prosperity.

But Palestine exports only about one-fourth of what it imports, an unhealthy sign.

There are large enterprises, such as the Rutenberg Concession and the Dead Sea Concession capable of vast expansions should results justify it. There is of course the Port of Haifa, and the oil line from Mosul, with that Port as Terminus.

What active steps should be taken to restore British Prestige and give Britain and the Arab their rightful and directive share in place of International Jewry in these Enterprises which will aid the High Commissioner?

It is time, and high time, that Zionists and International Jewry should be told that we insist on the letter of our bond with them. We will no longer accep lip service of the benefits that accrue to the Arab through the institution of the National Home, when the exact contrary in fact obtains. We intend to see to it, that the life blood of the Arab is not drained thereby and I say to His Majesty's Government "stop being bluffed, call their hand."

Grievances Of Haj Pilgrims

Mr. M. Y. Moonis has addressed the following letter to members of the Bombay Haj Committee:—

Since you are elected as member of the Haj Committee I intend to address you the following few lines, throwing some light on the grievances of Hajis and I am sure you will not turn a deaf ear to them.

It is a well-known fact that most of the steamships for Hajis are really not the ships which are fit for voyage purposes of men but are meant for cargoes. So the latrines are entirely useless for 'human beings.' Any one entering in them to relieve himself has first of all to sit, take the help of his hands and then reach the proper place. In like manner, when he is to come out of the place he has to take the help of his hands and then reach the door because the ceiling is so low, that no shortest man of earth can even stand upright and more. The second grievance of the same kind is the following:—

All the latrines are on the top floor of the ship (of course, not the topmost floor), where all the waste matter gathers for the whole of 24 hours and where bad smell prevails owing to which disease germs come into existence and affect the health of Hajis. It is well-known to you that other steamers, than those meant for Hajis have their latrines in the last deck, due to which all the waste matter easily passes in the sea.

What I desire you to do in these two matters is to bring two resolutions in the first meeting of the Haj Committee, one asking the steamship company to make the latrines bigger than they are and the other asking them to close the present ones and rebuild them in the last deck.

GLAD NEWS TO BOMBAY SUBURBITES

INDIA'S FIRST MULTICOLOUR TALKIE
"SAIRANDHREE"
is on at
KOHINOOR
CINEMA, Dadar.
(Your Pet Theatre)
The musical extravaganza with the gorgeous background of Mahabharat Kal
Sairandhree needs no introduction
featuring
Miss LEELA,
Master VINAYAK,
MISS SHAKUNTALA
Mr. NIMBALKAR
Mr. MANE
...ly at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE AND HEAR THIS MASTER IECE

AIR MAIL NEWS

KARACHI, Feb. 11.

The Singapore Airmail left at 4-45 a.m.—A.P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hindu:—Magh Vad 13, 1990
Muslim:—Shavval 27, 1352
Parsi: Shshrevar 9, 1303
Sunrise:—7h. 9m.
Sunset:—6h. 37m.
Hightide:—10-23, 23-26
Lowtide:—4-55, 16-32

Maha Shivratri: Public holiday. Banks closed.
Bombay Races: In aid of Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Foolight Parade" Daily at 6-30 a.m. and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Sulochana or Temple Bells." Time as usual.
REGAL—"Prize fighter and the Lady" Daily at 6-30 and 10 pm Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Karma" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Balaclava" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"The Vagabond King" Daily at 6-30 and 10 pm Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m. morning show at 10 a.m. to-day.
WELLINGTON—"Broadway Thru A Keyhole" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, at 3-30 p.m,
West End—"Veer Babruvahan" Time as Usual.
GLOBE—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 pm Matinee, at 3 p.m.
ROXY—"Just Smith" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, at 4 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Merchant of Arabia" Daily at 5, 8-15, and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day, at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Hit the Deck" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, at 4 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Veerangna Panna" Time as Usual.
MINERVA—"Veena- Veli" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 pm, Matinee, to-day, at 3 p.m.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.
The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(AIR-CONDITIONED.)
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A GREAT LOVE STORY
A MARVELLOUS CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT—EXCITING FROM START TO FINISH
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"PRIZEFIGHTER AND THE LADY"
Starring
MAX BAER, MYRNA LOY
PRIMO CARNERA
JACK DEMPSEY
THE CURRENT LONDON HIT and Running Under The Title "EVERY WOMAN'S MAN."
Please Be On Time In Your Seats As The Picture Being Of Unusual Length Only The News Reel Precedes It.
Phone: 22323 Book Now.

"The Illustrated Weekly" Writes:
HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION
'KARMA' at CAPITOL
"Seldom if ever, has any show met with such enthusiasm as that which signalled the Bombay premiere of that much discussed film "Karma" under the patronage of H.E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne. The house which was packed to capacity and surrounded by hundreds of film 'fans' who were unable to get admission as all seats were fully booked demonstrated in a remarkable manner its appreciation."
WE NEED NOT SAY MORE
Except To Ask You To Book Right Now For
"KARMA"
Starring DEVIKA RANI
The First Indian Talkie With ENGLISH DIALOGUE
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
3 SHOWS: TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The CAPITOL
Booking Open From 9-30 A.M.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Time Signal.
Commercial Bulletin.
Indian Programme.
G. G. Laud, B.Sc.—Violin Solo.
Madhavlal—Sitar Solo
European Programme
11-30 am. to 1 p.m.
"Empress of Britain" to broadcast from the Bombay station.
The Station Orchestra.
5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
1. March "Nelson's Call"
2. Waltz "My Spanish Guitar" ...Arr. Grey
3. Overture "Zampa" ...Herold.
4. Tango "Esmeralda" ...Nucci.
5. Fantasy "Potted Overtures" .....Engelman.
6. Violin "Air on the G String" .....Bach. Solo.
7. Piano "Songs without Words" .....Mendelssohn Solos.
8. Waltz "Away in Killarney" .....Kennedy.
9. Selection "Count of Luxembourg" ..... Lehar.
10. Fox Trot "Ain't that wonderful" ..... Meisel.
6-30 p.m. Educational Hour
Talk on "Can Doctors Claim Privilege in Court."
By "Junior Wig".
7 p.m. Time Signal
Indian Programme
Eknath Hatisker—In Bhajan Songs.
8 p.m. Time Signal
Available Market Rates
Indian programme
8-45 p.m. News in Hindi
European programme
9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin
9-20 p.m. "Here and There" By the Globetrotter
9-30 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Eleven Symphonians.
In the Studio.
1. Jericho Special Symphonians Arrangement.
2. Stormy Weather "Blues" H. Arlen-Salabert
3. Honeymoon Hotel. From "Footlight Parade" ...Sammy Fain
4. Shanghai Lil From "Footlight Parade" ..... Sammy ainn.
5. Good Night Little Girl. Waltz .....Joe Burke.
(Vocal Chorus by Marcya)
6. Airs Bohemiens .....Sarasate
(Solo Violin Mr. Leonard)
7. Esclavo Soy. Rumba .....Salabert
8. Sabrosona Rumba. M. Simons ...M. Gracey.
9. Nocturne en Mil .....Chopin-Casals.
(Solo Cello Mr. Jose Ventura)
10. Tiger Rag, Fast Fox Morton
11. Piedad. Tango ...Callazo
12. Clavel del Aire Tango .....Pliiberto.
13. Baliverne, ...Jos Ghisleri
(Solo Sax by the Composer)
14. Loin de Toi. English Waltz. Hollaender-Salabert.
15. Saint Louis, Blues Special, ...Symphonians.
Blues. .....Arrangement.
16. 42nd Street Fox Warren.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-20 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. The British Empire. The Colonial Empire, Africa Setting the Scene, a talk.
9 p.m. Midland Studio Orchestra.
9-30 p.m. Sonata recital.
10 p.m. Sir Barry Jackson presents The Birmingham Repertory Company in Eleventh Hour a play in one act.
10-30 p.m. Dance music (gramophone records).
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin
11 p.m. B B C Dance Orchestra.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH

VAIDYA—Sitabai, wife of Calian Dattatraya Vaidya and daughter of the late Vasudev Rajaram Gupte, Pleader, died at Panchgani on 9th February, 1934.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday (13th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road Fort) when Mr S. N. Kanga will further speaks in Gujarati on "The Personal God, Ahura Mazda lives and works in nature and transcends it" and discussion will follow.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

A concert and a show of physical feats by experts will take place at 3-30 to-day (Monday) at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, under the presidentship of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale. Tickets from 9 annas to Rs. 2-4-0 will be issued. Whole proceeds from these entertainment will be utilised in starting a Hindu Foundling Home in Bombay.

CRUSHING LOAD OF 81 CRORES

Mr. J. M. Mehta On Plight Of Bombay Ryots

SUGGESTS "BOLD SCHEME" TO GET OVER PROBLEM OF RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Under the auspices of the Democratic Swaraj Party, a conference of the Party with the representative of Bombay Co-operative Societies was held at the Servants of India Society Hall, Prarthana Samaj, on Sunday morning, with Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in the chair.

The conference considered the suggestions put forward as a questionnaire by the Agricultural Debt Redemption Committee appointed by the Democratic Swaraj Party and indicated their general consent to the suggestions with slight modifications.

SUGGESTIONS.

The following are some of the suggestions considered at the conference that emerged out of the discussion:—

(1) That an Act be passed by the Provincial Legislature embodying the provisions of the scheme.

(2) That under the Act, Judicial Committees be appointed for declaring the amount due by each holder of land to the sowkar or other creditors.

(3) That the State issue to creditors thus ascertained bonds for the corresponding amount bearing 4 per cent interest, or such interest as could be determined on the eve of the Act as equitable, considering the land return statistics, bonds being repayable in 60 years.

(4) That the delivery of bonds to creditors to extinguish the debt when issued.

(5) That 1 per cent (or even less, 1/2 per cent as case may be) be added for amortization, any profit being utilized for land improvement, and the debt service charges met out of the general revenue.

NO ALIENATION.

(6) That during the currency of the bonds, land coming under the scheme be not alienable, and that the interest and amortization percentage be made a first charge on land, on the same footing as land revenue.

(7) And that the debts taken over be in no case in excess of the market value of land, determined on basis of rent, land revenue, and sale values, within six months' preceding the Act, and or the basis of any other relevant factor.

Consideration of the remaining suggestions was postponed for a subsequent meeting that will be announced hereafter.

The above suggestions emerged after a keen discussion, and as a result of modifications suggested at the conference.

COLLAPSE OF RYOTS.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, in initiating the discussion, said that the Bombay ryot, groaning under a crushing load of 81 crores, at interests ranging from a minimum of 12 per cent to a maximum of 75 per cent or even more, was steadily collapsing with the fall in prices of agricultural products. The Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee itself had provided him with the figures.

The All-India agricultural indebtedness had been variously estimated at from 700—1,200 crores, continued the speaker, and he was not certain whether the figures included those for the States also. The average interest rate was no less than 24 per cent, and this burden, even since the sixties of the last century, was too hard for the Indian ryots to bear.

A BOLD SCHEME.

The Democratic Swaraj Party had brought out a draft scheme to get over the problem of rural indebtedness that has hitherto eluded solution either by the co-operative movement or the Land Mortgage Bank system to any large extent.

The scheme was a bold one, said Mr. Mehta, but he was sure that it alone afforded the solution of the nightmare of alienation of land so merrily going on, enforced by the Courts of Law. The scheme was to remove the menace of the sowkar to the poor ryot.

BONDS OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.

It was not possible to pay the Sowkar in cash, but he could as well content himself with Bonds of 60 years' standing at about 4½-5 per cent, including the sinking fund provisions. The scheme was not a new one. President Roosevelt himself had already initiated rural debt redemption schemes, invovling the typically American 'astronomical figures' of 2,300 million dollar scheme to prevent the ryot from losing the land.

The richest country in the world has been smitten with the terrible fall of agricultural products, said Mr. Mehta, but his scheme was on a very modest scale in fitting with the poverty of India.

EDUCATIVE EFFORT.

Under the W. P. Scheme, some sort of Provincial Autonomy ushering in 100 per cent elective basis for the Legislature was under initiation, continued the speaker, and if the scheme of lifting the load of 81 crores from the back of the Bombay Ryot could be attempted, the educative effort it involved was sufficient to arouse the public to the essential constructive part of the scheme, concluded the speaker.

YOUNG WORKERS CONDEMN REPRESSION

Under the auspices of the Young Worker's League, a meeting was held at Lal Bag Maidan on Saturday evening with Mr. Mirajkar in the chair. He explained the repressive measures which the Bengal Government was adopting pointed out that although the workers did not agree with their methods, yet the working class being the leader of the democratic masses of India must come forward to oppose such repression. Further he explained that the General Strike for which the textile workers were preparing must demand not only the stoppage of the various attacks on their standard of living, but must fight for the release of all political prisoners.

A resolution condemning the repressive measures and demanding the release of all political prisoners was passed unanimously.

Sjts. Belose, Randive and others also spoke.

Another meeting as held at Chowpatty on Sunday evening with Mr. Mirajkar in the shair at which resolutions condemning repressive measures in Bengal were passed, the speakers being Messrs. S. V. Deshpand, Ranadive and Khale.

ARYA SAMAJ

The Annual Day Celebrations of the Arya Samaj came off on Sunday in the spacious pandal of the Samaj at Chowpatty when Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivalal presided.

General Ikhraj Shamsheer Jung Bahadur Rona of Nepal who is proceeeding to Nepal in response to a telegram was welcomed by the President.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

A public meeting of the Brahmakshatriya caste, will be held under the auspices of Shree Brahmakshatriya Yuak Mandal (Bombay) to-day (Monday) at Rambaug, C. P. Tank Road at 4 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidentship of Mr. Ramchandra Narsingh Engineer to congratulate Mr. Puspasen Purshottam Kaku, for his championship in the 1 th All-India boxing competition at Baroda.

CHANGE SOCIETY'S STRUCTURE

Mrs. Hansa Mehta On How To Fight For Woman's Rights

"We, the advanced guard, the members of the various reforming associations, will see, and will have to see, that education is got to be universalised before every woman feels the pervading changes galling, so that she may be inclined to think that woman's freedom is tied up with the man's."

In these words spoke Mr. Manekal H. Vakil on "Woman's Freedom", in the Prarthana Samaj on Saturday evening, when Mrs. Hansa Mehta presided.

Illustrating his speech with examples from America, Russia and England whose fight and achievement for woman's rights and privileges were he said in consonance with the prevailing conditions, and comparing those with the graduates and undergraduates of our own country, he spoke in a way amounting to disparagement that our youths were apathetic about their surrounding, changing circumstances.

THE REAL TEST.

'The test of human happiness," continued the speaker, "is the test whether or not the progress of happiness of the human race is aimed at and achieved." Speaking about the disenfranchisement of women which is wide and common, he hoped that the institution of a Bill to this effect in the Assembly would prove successful and the disability soon removed.

"But if you get a general knowledge of the various sciences," opined Mr. Vakil, "all your superstitions, your taboos, your prejudices and predelictions will vapour away for the common weal, for the common progress as a whole."

He concluded his speech by saying that women of India would have a tough task to combat with, would have to fight in the coming drastic changes, if not revolution, but only women would not shed blood of the other sex, although their freedom conceived as such was bound to come.

COMPREHENSIVE SUBJECT.

The President said that this was a comprehensive subject, and so she viewed it on the fundamental basis of social structure, depending on the economic conditions, because people had to abide by certain rules and regulations of that society and to that aspect the freedom was restricted.

"Therefore", she wound up, "those men or women who are anxious to fight for woman's rights should change the structure of society, in conformity to changing economic conditions, although I believe in the traditions of our ancestors and have my best regard respect for them."

Why Malaya Attracts South Indian Labour

Agent Of India Govt. Attributes It To Higher Standard Of Living And Freedom From Social Inequalities

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

I have been able ti gather further details regarding the question whether non-recruited assisted emigration of Indan labour to the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements be permitted.

The memorandum of the Govrnent of Madras, whose opinion was sought by te Standing committee on Emigration, throws important light on the subject as to how far it would be justifiable to permit emigration on a large scale if a free passage to Malaya and free return passage on the termination if employment in Malaya Malaya is assured.

DIFFERENCE IN WAGES

The Madras Government emphasise it would be difficult to agree that the mere difference in the rates of wages is sufficient justification for allowing a large scale emigration. Of course there is evidence of willingness, especially among the people who have returned from Malaya to emgrate to Malaya again. In the opinion of the Madras Government this is mainly due to the unfavourable seasonal conditions now prevailing in some of the agricultural districts of the Presidency and a general fall at present in prices of grains.

Another important factor they have to take into consideration is the amount of risk of unemployment in a foreign country. It will not be out of place t survey the steady inrrease in emigration to Malaya during last years.

BETTER CONDITIONS

The Agent of the Government of India in Malaya atributes the readiness of several of those, who were repatriated in relent years from Malaya, to go back to that country to the difficulty of finding employment in South India. Other factors to induce them to fo out to Malaya are the higher standard of living, freedom from social troubles and inequalities, continuity of employment and payment of cash wages. He further consders that competition for labour has raised the rates of pay in Malaya and there is no perceptible shortage of labour anywhere. His view is that the position as regards demand for labour would be clearer if and when the scheme for restriction of rubber production is introduced and he would, therefore, like a decision on the request of the Malayan Governments postponed until the restriction question which is engaging the attention of the producing countries has been settled.

GOVT. GIVEN FULL DISCRETION

The position, arising from the Standing Emigration Committee's deliberations, is that the Government of India have been given full discretion to decide the exact number of persons who could be permitted to proceed to Malaya, and the Government of India would see that, before they embark, these labourers get passages to Malaya, and also if they want to return to India they secure return passages.

ILL-TRAINED, ILL-PAID AND OVER-WORKED TEACHERS

Mr. K. S. Vakil Suggests improvements In Secondary Education System At Bordi Conference

Delivering his Presidential Address at the 8th session of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference, held at Bordi (Distt. Thana), on Saturday Mr. K.S. Vakil said:—

You will all agree that our greatest need to-day is training of teachers. We have a costly and highly centralised Department of Public Instruction, fairly expensive divisional administrative organisations, staffs of inadequately trained inspecting officers and some well-built schools in which are placed a number of ill-trained, ill-paid and often overworked teachers. A staff of mediocre drudges, to use the words of Dr. Keatinge of Oxford, is thus to serve as the mechanical conduct by which a course of instruction determined by the Department of Public Instruction is to be distributed. An educational system which poises its Department of Public Instruction on detailed syllabuses and its detailed syllabuses on the backs of inadequately trained inspectors is doomed to collapse, unless the inspectors can place their feet firmly on the shoulder of first-class teachers-teachers, who are really inspiring, who have a comprehensive outlook on life, and a good knowledge of the subjects they teach, and, what is at least as important as the other desirables, have studied educational theory.

OVER 4,000 TEACHERS.

The Thomas Reorganisation Committee recently remarked that they could not view the present situation with regard to Secondary Training with equanimity, as out of a total of 4,719 teachers in Anglo-Vernacular schools in 1930-31 only 1,759 or 37.3 per cent were graduates and of these only 245 or 13.9 per cent were trained. This represents little more than 5 per cent trained teachers in the whole of the teaching staff. If this is the position in the British portion of the Bombay Presidency to which the above figures relate, how much worse must it be in the whole presidency including Indian States?

I understand that with a view to relieving this situation, the Kolhapur State authorities are contemplating to open a Secondary Training College at Kolhapur from June next and have already applied to the University for affiliation of the proposed College. It is hoped that the University and Government will appreciate the need for the provision of another Secondary Training College in the presidency and sanction the Kolhapur scheme at as early a date as possible.

TEACHERS' REGISTER.

Training alone, however, will not give us professional status which we all desire. To get it, it is necesary to institute a Teachers' Register somewhat on the lines of the Teachers' Register in England and have a statutory provision that none but those borne on this register shall be employed as teachers after a certain year. Maintenance of such a register will make for unity in our ranks, facilitate united action on our part for common purposes, and secure us recognition as a professional body.

At the last All-India Educational Conference at Karachi, the desirability of the institution of such a register was recognised.

SERVICE CONDITIONS.

To raise ourselves in public esteem, it is also necessary to secure for us suitable service conditions as regards tenure, pay, promotion, provident fund, and pension. Satisfactory service conditions may be said to exist at present only in the case of Government teachers. Teachers serving in non-Government schools who form 9|10 of the total number of secondary teachers suffer from instability of tenure, insufficiency of pay, lack of regular promotion and provision against accident, illness, old age, and death. These unsatisfactry conditions of secondary school service call for immediate attention at the nands of educational authorities in the country.

Another measure necessary for the improvement of secondary education is to raise the minimum qualification for appointment as a secondary teacher. The present qualification, if qualification it might be called which qualification is none is the Matriculation or Secondary School Leaving Certificate. Time appears to haxe now arrived for the rejection of this certification as an insufficient qualification for secondary school teaching and for the adoption of the University degree as the minimum qualification for this purpose.

POOR SALARIES.

In 1920-21 it raised the minimum monthly salary of graduate teachers in Government secondary schools from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 70/- but in the year of grace 1934 it has thought fit to go back and has reduced it to Rs. 65. This reduction affects not only the interests of the Government school teachers but also those of non-government teachers, since it gives lead to Managers of non-government schools in the matter.

POSSIBLE REFORMS.

We realise no less than the authorities the limitations placed on their budget by the present financial stringency. But there can a good many reforms which can be carried out without any extra expenditure. For instance, the Department can, as recommended by the Hesketh Committee introduce, without any extra expenditure, continuees general course of school education in which the local language shall be the medium of instruction from the lowest class in the elementary school to the highest class in the high school and abolish the present differentiation between the upper primary standards and the Anglo-Vernacular Middle-School standards. It can make physical training a regular part of the curriculum and have open spaces in towns and cities reserved as public playgrounds. It can rule, through the grant-in-aid Code, that none but graduates shall, in future, be employed as teachers in recognised secondary schools and insist on their training within a certain period. It can provide a regular course of training for Matriculate and under-graduate teachers in service and rule that none who have not attended this course shall be admitted to the S. T. C. Examination.

MATRIC EXAM.

As regards the unsatisfactory character of the Matriculation Examination which has, of late, become the subject of severe comment in the public press, it will be easily realised that an examination of nearly twenty thousand candidates by about two hundred examiners at about a dozen centres cannot but be unsatisfactory. I believe that it is impossible to improve it satisfactorily. The best remedy lies in my opinion in abolishing it altogether and replacing it by a school certificate examination in all the secondary school subjects to be conducted by the school authorities and by a college entrance examination to be conducted by the authorities of the college to which admission is sought by students possessing the school certificate in English and such other school subjects as may have to be studied further by them at the college.

Official And Personal

Sir Anthony Weldon and Mr. Larios arrived at Government House, on Saturday.

The Maharaja and Maharani of Rajpipla and Staff Officer to H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla lunched at Government House on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended a Cinema Performance of the Indian Film 'Karma' at the Capitol Cinema, on Saturday.

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ENGLAND ALL OUT FOR 335

Amarsingh Captures 7 Wickets For 86

INDIA'S POOR SHOW IN FIRST KNOCK

Makes 145 For 9, Verity Claiming 7 Victims For 49

ENGLAND (all out) (1st Innings) ... 335
INDIA (for 9 wkts) (1st Innings) ... 145

NAOMAL SERIOUSLY INJURED

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

From Our Special Correspondent.

On the second day of the Third Test Match, there was such a demand for seats, that the Local Committee had to carry out urgent extensions in seating arrangements and many of the tents were widened to accommodate about 2,000 more spectators.

Punctual start was made at 11-15 Jardine (44) and Verity (31) resuming England's Innings. Amarnath was one of the opening bowlers. With snicked four off him, which, Amarsingh very narrowly missed to catch, in the slips Jardine reached his 50 within ten minutes of restart this morning. Jardine had now been batting altogether 150 minutes and there were five hits to the boundary in his 50. Dilawar Hussain was hit on the shoulder by a rising ball from Amarnath.

At 11-35 score was 298 for seven wickets, Jardine (not out) 54 and Verity (not out) 38.

VERITY OUT.

Three hundred of the innings was reached after 320 minutes play. Verity sent up this figure with a leg glide to the boundary. Five runs later the Yorkshire player was out for 1-b-w to Mushtaqali, this being the first wicket to fall to the Indore bowler. Verity was batting altogether for 100 minutes and there were four hits to the boundaries in his score of 42. The Eighth wicket partnership had added 97 runs at the rate of 7 run a minute.

Elliott joined Jardine at the fall of this wicket.

JARDINE CAUGHT.

Jardine now played as though he wanted to have as much of the bowling as possible to himself. He made one or two forcing shots and was then splendidly caught by Waziralli in the slips. The Bhopal player dived for a low and very fast catch, and although he fell in holding it, he never let the chance go.

Jardine was batting altogether for three hours and hit seven four. It was he, who was chiefly instrumental in pulling the game round when England's wickets were falling in quick succession yesterday.

ELLIOT CAUGHT.

Elliott hit out and was missed by Mushtakali at square leg off a skier. This catch cost India 14 runs and Elliott again gave a catch to Mustaqali at the same position off the same bowler and this time Mushtaqali made no mistake.

England's Innings terminated at 12-10 for 335 runs after having lasted exactly 6 hours.

India's First Knock

Dilawar Hussain and Naoomal received encouraging cheers from the crowd as they came out at 12-25 to open India's Innings.

Clark who bowled from the Walaji Road end started off with two maiden overs but Naoomal cut Nichols for a two and in his second over each batsman got a single off him with neat leg glides. In Clark's third over Dilawar Hussain nearly cocked up a bumper into Bakewell's hands at forward short leg.

Bakewell dashed forward inspite of Dilawar's bat (which had slipped out of his hand) coming towards him with the ball but the catch was too short.

The batsmen were making very good strokes but there was little understanding between them and this factor combined with their timidity and fear of England's fielders robbed them of many easy runs. Walters at silly mid on was a menace for Naoomal who twice played the ball very near him.

NAOOMAL INJURED.

Then India lost a batsman under unfortunate circumstances. Naoomal tried to hook a bumping ball from Clark. The stroke was good but he misconnected the ball which struck him violently just above the left eye. He bled profusely and was carried off the field by volunteers.

It is understood that Naoomal has received a nasty cut about half inch deep which needs immediate stitching. Chances of his resuming his innings are said to be remote. This mishap recalls the blow which Dilawar Hussain received on his head at Calcutta but he had resumed the next day.

WAZIR ALI BOWLED.

Until the next man (Wazirali) came in the crowd subjected Clark to clamorous barracking which continued some time later whenever he fielded the ball near the boundary. Nichols was taken off after bowling three overs in favour of Verity and was brought on in the place of Clark who in five overs conceded only two runs the fifth ball of Nichols first over proved fatal to Wazirali who played outside it and was bowled.

Lunch interval was then taken when the total was 15 for one wicket.

AFTER LUNCH PLAY.

C K Naidu accompanied Dilawar Hussain to the crease on resumption. Nichols completeed his over and was immediately replaced by Clark, Verity being entrusted with the attack at the other end. Dilawar was batting very steadily and although he made only one scoring stroke in 25 minutes, he appeared to be in no difficulties against the double lefthanded fast and slow attack.

Major Naidu opened his account with a straight-driven 3 off a no-ball from Clark, but against the same bowler India's Captain was missed by Mitchell in the slips. It was a very fast catch, rather wide on Mitchell's left which the fielder touched. Thereafter Naidu played with considerable power, one splendid cut against Clark reaching the boundary without giving the third man the smallest chance.

DILAWAR CAUGHT.

Dilawar was cheered for a nice cut against Verity which earned four and amidst cheers which attended this stroke, he made a most uncharacteristic move—rushing yards out to hit a sixer—and skying the ball was well caught by Barnett at deep mid-off.

C. K. Naidu after life he had received in the slips had been playing with his usual dash and he was most unfortunate to be bowled off his pads in trying to stop a ball from Verity. Verity had also appealed for l-b-w when the ball disturbed the wicket. (42-3-20).

50 IN 100 MINUTES.

This brought Amarnath and Merchant together. The Lahore player with the characteristic cover drive which beat Townsend and Barnett by the pace it made scored a four and Jardine then blocked this pet stroke of Amarnath by having that position guarded by two fielders. Eventually with a single to fine leg Amarnath sent up 50 of the innings when India had been batting exactly a hundred minutes. Clark was now taken off, his analysis at this stage being 11-4-20.

Verity changed over to bowl round the wicket and seemed to have found a spot because he was keeping both Amarnath and Merchant quiet. Both Amarnath and Merchant earned applause for two excellent hooks against Langridge and Clark respectively the ball keeping low on both occasions and reaching the boundary. Amarnath at this stage was batting with great confidence.

AMARNATH OUT FOR 12

Amarnath Merchant struck up a pretty partnership, and although their strokes were well-fielded they frequently elicited cheers. Eventually Langridge broke up the combination by getting Amarnath caught behind the stumps. Early on Amarnath had curbed his flashy tendencies, and was latterly playing with excellent command over his strokes.

MERCHANT OUT FOR 26

The partnership between Merchant and Yuvraj of Patiala was even prettier than the previous one had been, because Merchant was hooking and cutting very clearly, and the Yuvraj of Patiala was not afraid to step and drive Verity on the pitch. He on-drove Verity to the boundary and hooked Townsend to the square-leg boundary.

With the last ball before Tea Verity got Merchant out, he being bowled while trying to turn a ball to leg. Merchant was batting for 76 minutes. (99-5-26).

GAME AFTER TEA.

Nazir Ali partnered the Yuvraj after resumption from tea-time. The Prince got a fine four through the slips, off Verity, but shortly afterwards was beaten, and bowled by the Yorkshire bowler for the second highest score of the innings so far, namely, 24. (107-6-24).

C. S. Nayudu did not show his usual confidence and dash. Indeed he appeared to find Verity difficult to time. Probably the latter was making the best possible use of the spot he had found. Younger Nayudu ultimately gave a simple catch to Nichols, at slip, and was out for 11, out of the 15 added for this wicket.

Amarsingh went for bowling wholeheartedly. He hit a six off Verity, and a four off Clark and altogether scored 16 in seven minutes, and was then caught by Barnett off a skier.

With the fall of this wicket stumps were drawn, India then being 145 for nine, with Mushtaqali and Naoomal being two wickets still outstanding.

VERITY'S DEADLY BOWLING.

Verity took four wickets after tea for 20 runs, and has altogether taken seven wickets for 49 runs.

ENGLAND: FIRST INNINGS.

Scores:

Walters l-b-w b Amarsingh ...	59
Bakewell c C S Naidu b Amarnath ...	85
Mitchell l-b-w b Amarnath	25
Langridge l-b-w b Amarsingh	1
Jardine c Wazirali b Amarsingh ...	65
Barnett c Yuvraj b Amarsingh ...	4
Nichols b Amarsingh ...	1
Townsend b Amarsingh ...	10
Verity l-b-w Mushtaqali ...	42
Elliot c Mushtaqali b Amarsingh ...	14
Clark (not out) ...	4
Extras ...	25
Total ...	335

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amarsingh	44.4	13	86	7
C K Naidu	11	1	32	0
Amarnath	31	14	69	2
Mushtaqali	25	3	64	1
C S Naidu	13	1	43	0
Naomal	6	0	16	0
Wazirali	1	1	0	0

INDIA'S FIRST INNINGS.

Dilawar Hussain c Barnett b Verity ...	13
Naoomal (retired hurt) ...	5
Wazir Ali b Nichols	2
C K Naidu b Verity ...	20
Amarnath c Elliot b Langridge	12
Merchant b Verity ...	26
Yuvaraj of Patiala b Verity ..	24
Nazir Ali c Nichols b Verity ..	3
C S Naidu c Nichols b Verity	11
Mushtaqali (not out) ...	7
Amarsingh c Barnett b Verity	16
Extras ...	6
Total ...	145

ANGLO-FRENCH RUGBY HITCH

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Feb. 10.

An important step towards healing the breach of Anglo-French rugby authorities existing since 1931 owing to the alleged brutality of French players has been taken by French Federation accepting the invitation of the International Rugby Board to meeting Home Unions in London on March 16.

Scottish League Results

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The following scored in the respective matches in the Scottish League in the First Division:—

Queen of South: Cumming (thrice), McGowan.

St. Johnstone: Davison (twice), Tennant (twice).

Aberdeen: Moore, Love, Mills (twice), Warnock.

Hamilton: McLaren.—Reuter's Special.

Billiards Closing Score

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the billiards at the close of the day scores are as follows:

Davis 20113 Newman 18113.

BARROW'S RECORD SCORE IN LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Home Team's Sparkling Display In Crushing Victory Over Chester

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Arsenal without Basin (who was playing at Glasgow) made three changes and staged a welcome return to the winning vein after three successive League defeats.

Eighteen thousand people saw the match. Arsenal combined well and all forwards fired in a rapid succession before Birkett opened account early in the game.

At changeover, Arsenal led by an only goal scored. Middlesbrough then rearranged attack and became aggressive. Ferguson nearly netted twice the ball once striking the post. Bowden in a splendid solo effort tricked three opponents and netted a great goal against the run of play.

DERBY'S LEADERSHIP.

Derby by drawing a quiet and even game managed to hold on to leadership. Both sides fielded many reserve players. Keen headed in for Derby from a corner-kick and W. Ricsardson equalised from a freekick. On resumption the game became unimpressive both attacks failing to maintain concerted movements.

SPURS LEAD BY 2 GOALS.

Fifty thousand spectators saw Spurs lead by two goals to nil at the end of a half-hour's play in the local Derby which provided tremendously keen and thrilling football. Evans scored from penalty and Hunt increased lead with a wonderful snapgoal immediately afterwards. Chelsea's defenders were badly rattled by Spurs' fierce onslaught, teams changing ends with Spurs leading by two goals to nil. Tempers were frayed before the interval and ten minutes after re-start Macaulay, Chelsea left-back, was sent off the field and referee cautioned several players. Gallacher made gallant efforts for Chelsea who put up a very plucky fight Gregg reducing lead near the end.

Everton's half-backs were the dominating factor in fast and exhilarating Lancashire Derby which thrilled 50,000 spectators. Stein hit a terrific shot against the post and later struck Scott in the chest but the ball rebounded clear of the goal.

Sides changed over with no goal scored. Hanson (Liverpool) was carried off the field with cartilege trouble and did not return to his place. Liverpool fought bravely and justly earned draw.

HUDDERSFIELD IMPROVES.

Huddersfield improved their position by winning a scrappy game against Sheffield United. Smith opened the Huddersfield account with a shot from 20 yards and Ley equalised almost immediately afterwards the teams changing ends with score one all.

On resumption Vaughton straightaway put Huddersfield ahead followed by Smith and Luke who completed tally.

Brentford's quickmoving attack tested Hull defence which however proved sound, no goals being scored in the first half. Brentford attacked persistently after change-over and Maddison was brilliant at the goal for Hull before Hopkins netted a quarter hour before time.

GRIMSBY'S POLISHED DISPLAY.

Grimsby gave a polished display but Nottingham Forest were dangerous in front of goal Dent netting for latter early in game. At the interval Forest led by only one goal scored till then. Holmes equalised on resumption but Dent Simpson, and Masters put Forest ahead. Glover however reduced lead just before finish.

Clapton Orient who to-day had home victory of nine goals to two against Aldershot, continue to improve fast. Halliday and Mason scored for Orient within a quarter hour after kick-off. Smithson reduced lead but Mills put Orient further aheead before half-time when the home team led by three goals to one. Lee netted for Aldershot a couple of minutes after restart but thereafter Orient ran riot, Ware, Rigby, Crawford, Ware again and Halliday who netted twice completing tally.

BARROW'S RECORD SCORE

Barrow also gave sparkling display against Chester and their sharp-shooting gave them a crushing home victory of nine goals to nil. Shankly, Duckworth (own goal), Foster, Robinson, Reed and Shankly again accounted for the home team's six to nil lead at the interval. Thereafter Shankly (two) and Robinson further increased lead. This is Barrow's record League score.—Reuter's Special.

ABERDEEN BEATS HAMILTON

League Football Results

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 1 Portsmouth 1.
Derby County 1 West Bromwich 1 nil.
Gerby County 1 West Bromwich 1
Everton nil Liverpool nil.
Weeds 1 Birmingham nil.
Leicester City nil Sunderland nil.
Middlesbrough nil Arsenal 2.
Newcastle nil Sheffield Wednesday nil.
Sheffield United 1 Huddersfield 4.
Tottenham 2 Chelsea 1.
Wolverhampton nil Stoke 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 2 Millwall 2.
Bolton 4 Burnley 1.
Bradford City 2 Swansea 1.
Fulham 2 Bury 1.
Hull nil Brentford 1.
Manchester United 2 Oldham 3.
Nottingham Forest 4 Grinsby 2.
Plymouth nil Preston nil.
Portvale nil Notts County nil.
Southampton 3 Lincoln 1.
Westham nil Broadford 1.

THIRD DIVISION. (Southern Section.)

Bournemouth 1 Crystal Palace 1
Bristol City nil Iuton nil.
Cardiff 1 Gillingham 3.
Charlton 2 Bristol Rovers 1.
Clapton Orient 9 Aldershot 2.
Newport nil Torquay nil.
Norwich 2 Northampton nil.
Queens Park Rangers 2 Exeter nil.
Reading 1 Coventry nil.
Swindon 1 Brighton 1.
Watford 2 Southern 1.

THIRD DIVISION. Northern Section).

Barnsley 3 Chesterfield 2.
Barrow 9 Chester nil.
Carlisle 3 York 2.
Crewe 6 New Brighton 2.
Doncaster 3 Southport nil.
Halifax 3 Rotherham 2.
Hartlepools 3 Gateshead 3.
Mansfield 5 Accrington nil.
Stockport 3 Walsall 2.
Tranmere 4 Rochdale nil.
Wrexham 6 Darlington 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Queen of South 4 Cowdenbeath nil.
St. Johnstone 4 Partick nil.
Aberdeen 5 Hamilton 1—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP RESULTS

Highfield Trounces Hull St. Mary's

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The following are the results of the first round of the Rugby League Cup:

York nil Swinton nil.
Keighley 4 Warrington 4.
Bradford Northern 6 St. Helens 34.
Hullkingston Rovers 18 Wigan, Rangers 2.
London Highfield 32 Hull St. Marys 2.
Bramley 20 Dearham Wanderers 11.
Wakefield Trinity 7 Wigan 14.
Salford 15 Barrow 2.
Oldham 19 Dewsbury 2.
Leigh 6 Hunslet 8.
Broughton Rangers 3 Castleford 9.
Featherstone Rovers 9 Huddersfield 19.
Batley 11 Halifax 12.
Hull 6 Rochdale Hornets 5.
St. Helens Rec. 32 Pendlebury Juniors 3.
Widnes 12 Leeds 3.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Royal Navy36 Air Force nil.
Birkenhead Park 9 London Scottish 19.
Bristol 12 Oxford University nil.
Cambridge University 8 Rosslyn Park 14.
Cardiff 12 Gloucester 7.
Exeter 14 Devonport Services 3.
Liverpool 3 Manchester 21.
Newport 15 Leicester 3.
Northampton 22 Bath nil.
Richmond 6 Blackheath 14.
Old Granleighans 13 Portsmouth Services 20.
St. Bart's Hospital 6 Pontypool. 11.
Aldershot Services 14 Harlequins 8.
Glasgow Academicals 5 Heriotonians 11.
Edinburgh University 20 Watsonians 19.—Reuter's Special.

WAY TO ADVANCE EDUCATION

Plea For Trained Graduate Teachers

BORDI, Feb. 11.

The proceedings of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teacher's Conference began yesterday in a pandal specially erected in the S.P.H. High School Hostel, premises, Bordi. Many teachers from all over the province and visitors from distant places such as Dharwar, Ahmedabad and Baroda were present.

Principal T. A. Kulkarni, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, read out the welcome address. After welcoming the delegates he explained why Bordi had been selected for the holding of the conference. He then, dwelt upon some of the difficulties experienced by school authorities, and appealed to the donors and the interested public to help them to enable them to maintain the quality of education. Then he suggested some of the topics for discussion such as physical training, matriculation curriculum, and other topics engaging public attention.

Mr. Vakil in his presidential address dwelt on important subjects pertaining to secondary education, laying emphasis upon the need of trained graduate teachers in schools, the necessity of vernacular as the medium of instruction, and also upon the introduction of the industrial education side by side with the literary one.

Mr. Paranjpe's proposal that the whole house must form the Subjects Committee was carried.

At 5 p.m. the exhibition organised by the Committee was declared open by Principal S. R. Twde.

H. C. H. FETE

Palais De Danse Attractions

On Saturday night the Palais de Danse was the centre of attraction for all. Very soon the floor was crowded with dancers who were certainly out to enjoy themselves, for encores were freely demanded and given and when the Cosmopolitians who had put on one of their best programmes, appeared, the appreciation was both loud and sustained.

As midnight approached the number of dancers grew until the large floor was packed and the joyous rhythm of the dance could be heard going well into the early hours.

To-night (Monday night) Mena Silas with June Carlyle and the Revuedebelles will present the second of their attractive programmes. Ken Mac and his Band providing all the music. On Tuesday, the Cosmopolitans with Jos. Ghisleri and his Eleven Symphonians will add yet another fine programme.

On Wednesday Nina Gramova will appeal again and a dancer new to Bombay, Serge Agaranoff (from the Palace Theatre, London) will make his first appearance here, the Elite Dance Band providing all the music.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, February 10.

T.T. LONDON ON:—

Berlin ...	12.93 1/2
Amsterdam ...	7.60 1/2
Brussels ...	21.95
Madrid ...	37.71
Milan ...	58.12
Berne ...	15.82
Paris ...	77.65
Prague ...	103.75
London on New York	5.03 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, February 10.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and China ...	£16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£138
P and O Banking Corporation ...	£10 5/8
National Bank of India	£48
Funding Loan 4 p c	£112 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p c 1961 ...	£102 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p c ..	£63
Indian Stock 3 p c 1948 or later ...	£75 5/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p c 1931 or later	£87 7/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p c 1950/55 ...	£108 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 p c ...	£76
War Loan 3 1/2 p c 1952	£102
Victory Bonds 4 p c	£111

LINSEED.

London, February 10.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton	£11:6:3 Feo/Mar sellers.
Linseed La Plata, c i f Hull ton	£9:8:9 Feb/Mar sellers.
Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton	£11:11:3 Feb/Mar sellers.

LINSEED OILS

London, February 10.

Linseed oil naked London, per cwt.	18/3 Feb. sellers.
Linseed oil naked London per cwt.	19 May/Aug. sellers.

AMERINCAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 10.

March 1934 ...	12.32
May 1934 ...	12.45
July 1934 ...	12.63
October 1934 ...	12.80
December 1934 ...	12.96
Spot ...	12.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 10.

March 1934 ...	12.27
May 1934 ...	12.42
Spot ...	12.42

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	10,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent ...	20,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 10. 10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations Price.

February 1934 ...		6.40
March 1934	6.36	6.32
April 1934 ...		6.35
May 1934	6.35	6.34
June 1934 ...		6.33
July 1934 ...		6.35
August 1934 ...		6.32
September 1934 ...		6.31
October 1934 ...		6.30
November 1934 ...		6.31
December 1934 ...		6.32
January 1935 ...		6.32
February 1935 ...		6.33
Middling Spot ...		6.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
March 1934 ...	9.14
May 1934 ...	9.09
July 1934 ...	9.05
October 1934 ...	8.72
November 1934 ...	8.73
December 1934 ...	8.70
F.G.F. Spot ...	9.39

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

BROACH (Good Staple):	
Fully Good ...	4.86
Fine ...	5.01
Superfine ...	5.16
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):	
Good ...	4.99
Fine ...	5.14
Choice ...	5.29
BENGAL:—	
Good ...	4.10
Fine ...	4.20
Superfine ...	4.30
SCINDE:—	
Good ...	4.20
Fine ...	4.30
Superfine ...	4.40

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, February 10.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels,	18/7-1/2 Feb. Mar. sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels	18/9 Feb/Mar sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels	21/9 Feb. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, February 10.

Java Sugar fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feoruary 10.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb 5 1/16 sellers

LONDON SILVER.

London, February 10.

Silver: Market is quiet.

Spot ...	19 11/16
Forward ...	19 3/4
Gold Bars fine per oz	£6:17:1

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, February 10.

Bank bills 3 months market rate	1 p c to 1 p c
Bank bills 6 months market rate	1 1/16 p c to 1 1/16 p c
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market	2 1/2 p c to 3 pc
Interest Day to Day Loan ...	0 3/4 p c
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan ...	0-3/4 p c
c and f Calcutta per cwt	7 Feb/Apl nominal
c and f Bombay per cwt	6/9 Feb/Apl sellers.
c and f Karachi per cwt	6/9 Feb/Apl sellers.

NEW YORK: COFFEE MARKET.

London, February 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot	10-1/8

SEEDS.

London, February 10.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton	No offers
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton	£9:17:6 Feb/Mar sellers.
Rapeseed Toria (Hull) c i f ton	£9:5:0 Feb/Mar sellers.

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Post box No. 522. Registered No. B-1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1934

UNACCEPTABLE REPORT

The Report of the Indian Defence Tribunal, on certain matters in dispute between the Government of India and the British War Office, has been published in a garbled form. It is throughout marked with a division of opinion, generally running on the lines of Britishers v. Indians, which, by itself, makes its publication in extenso undesirable from the standpoint of those who believe in the policy of "hush! hush!!" But even where the Report is unanimous, the British Government have deemed it necessary, in certain places, to *edit* it "for reasons of military policy," as they declare in the foreword. Not knowing what the original version was in the places edited; and not knowing particularly the "military reasons" which dictated this recourse, the average reader is handicapped in pronouncing whether or not the editing was needed and justified. But the fact of such editing makes a feeling of suspicion irrepressible. The suspicion is the more natural when one recalls that the tribunal was composed of veteran jurists utterly unlikely to say anything that could savour of the indiscreet even a league off. The suspicion, however, becomes irresistible, when one reads that, because of certain matters claimed to be within "the sphere of military policy and foreign relations," discussed in their notes, the Minutes of Dissent by Sir Shadi Lal and Sir Shah Muhammad Suleiman have been published only in summary. Judging from the summary of these Notes, the ordinary reader cannot for the life of him understand what possible interpolations could have been made by these high judicial officers, in their reasoning on the points at issue, which should have necessitated the British Government mutilating their Notes! It may be that the two members concerned have accepted this mutilated version "as conveying the purport of their respective Notes!" But they had probably no alternative but to "accept"; and as they must adhere to the traditions of their office and profession not to divulge what has been decided by the supreme authority as unfit for publication, the public must draw their own conclusions as to the nature of the material withheld from them! One can only guess that the arguments advanced by these eminent Indian judges must have appeared so unanswerable, so temperate and moderate, and withal so cogent, that, in face of them, the British Government had no alternative but to consider their suppression to be the better part of justice, as between Britain and India.

India's Claim For "Generous Treatment"

The course adopted by Government is all the more amazing, when one considers the general agreement among the members of the Tribunal on the nature and scope of the task before them. "We are all agreed," they say, in wearisome repetition, that arguments on the side of India, based on a claim for "generous treatment" or on India's dependent position, or on the strength of the political sentiment in India, have no bearing on the case. "Right is not made wrong," they sententiously observe, "by being thought wrong by a large number of people," forgetting that wrong can become doubly so, if the stronger party in a dispute becomes also the judge? The latter has inevitably been the case in all disputes between India and Britain ever since the East India Company became a political power.

But, lest there be a misapprehension, the claim for generosity, —if at all it be put forward on behalf of India,—is not to be confounded, as the Tribunal seem to have done, with a prayer for charity. India has been "generous" to Britain on more occasions in the past than one can recount. The most handsome instance of that "generosity" was when India made a free gift of £130 million in relief of the British tax-payer during the world war. The interest and sinking fund alone on this would make up more than fifty per cent of the maximum claim made on behalf of India in this dispute. If India should now be demanding "generous" treatment, it is not without a "quid pro quo" given a hundred times over during the history of the British domination in India. The Tribunal, however, seem to be obsessed by the idea that such considerations are "imponderables" in the arguments on the case before them. But they cannot deny the fact of their existence, nor dispute the possibility of evaluating them in monetary and mathematical terms. We cannot find the Tribunal well-advised in their summary rejection of such considerations, simply because "the question of generosity is not related to any principle of fairness or equity."

India—Unequal Party In The Dispute

The same must be held of the consideration that India is in a dependent position, and, therefore, utterly unequal in such a dispute. The Tribunal, indeed, recognise that

> "In negotiations between the two Governments, it would be quite natural and proper for India to say: 'We are not on terms of equality; we appeal to you to recognise this, and to deal with us, not with the strong hand of the predominating partner imposing his will, but in accordance with the principles of fairness and equity.'"

And yet, holding themselves to be a judicial tribunal, they rule out of their purview such pertinent arguments. They do not dispute the inequality of India as compared to Britain; nor do they challenge the implication that, in negotiations between such unequals, the weaker disputant is bound to suffer. But even so, this Tribunal would take no congnisance of such considerations, nor of the political sentiment arising out of this consciousness of injustice done to India, because of her weaker and dependent position.

India's Ability To Bear Burdens

Only on one of such preliminary considerations, the Indian members of the Tribunal have dared to differ from the majority view, and consider that the argument derived from the capacity to pay is pertinent and relevant to the issue before the Tribunal. The majority advance the somewhat novel plea:

> "Of course, absolute incapacity of a party to meet the charge would be the best possible reason for not making it; but that is not the position that is put."

What else, one feels impelled to ask, is the position as between Britain and America in the question of the war Debt? British negotiators from Baldwin to Leith-Ross have never admitted Britain was totally unable to pay! There is, of course, no question of the contractual liability of Britain! And yet they have asked America to scale down her war debt claim without a tremor or a blush. India might well question the very foundation of the British War Office claims. Had her advocates been sufficiently strong, they might even have demonstrated her complete incapacity. But because they chose to be more moderate and reasonable, their British colleagues have the hardihood to say such arguments do not apply! Germany of Hitler has been forced by such tactics to refuse to pay Reparations, irrespective of ability to pay! The previous German Governments were more moderate; the Dawes and the Young Committees had thought it not at all unreasonable to be asked to apportion the charge of the Reparations to the ability to pay! The only justice in any taxation system is that it endeavours to apportion the burden to the capacity to bear it! Nevertheless, here is a Tribunal of British jurists, appointed to do justice as between India and Britain in a case pending for over half a century, solemnly assuring the world that the question of ability to pay does not concern a court like theirs! Could the force of political bias go any further? Sir Shadi Lal and Sir Suleiman have dissented from this absurd doctrine, though we do not know the full reasons for their dissent, because Government have found it inadvisable to publish these reasons! No wonder!

Report Vitiated Fundamentally

The reader will see for himself how unjustly and unnecessarily the Tribunal have restricted the scope of their enquiry, and the nature of their award. They have made assumptions—("Given a necessary provision for the defence of India, what contribution should India make to the cost?")—whose very basis the Indian advocate must challenge. They are not "fair and equitable" in assuming that a certain defence expenditure was necessary, and that a particular figure represented that necessary minimum. They are not just in ruling out of their enquiry considerations, not only of India's capacity to bear these burdens, but also the wider question of policy, as to whether India really needs the size, scale and character of the military defence she has been made to provide for, if she were free to consider and provide for her own local needs and frontier protection. They had no right, finally, to rule out the consideration of past adjustments arising out of their award such as it might be, as a matter between the two Governments to negotiate. If the basis even of the award of this Tribunal is to be accepted and applied retrospectively, India ought to benefit to the tune of some 30 crores, counting only the post-war period for the purpose—a figure which would not be more than bare justice! It is not even a fourth of the contribution made by this country for the prosecution of a war in which she had no direct interest, right, or title. She was not consented in starting it; and she has not benefited by waging it. And yet her share in that war is not to be considered as a *quid pro quo* in a "generous" treatment of her on this issue! The communique of Government issued on this award is, however, ominously silent on the question of arrears, which may, accordingly, as well be written off as bad debts. Vitiated by these fundamental defects, the recommendations of this Tribunal cannot be welcome to India. The defects of detail, on the specific points referred to the Tribunal, only add to the degree of unacceptability.

LIMITATIONS OF CO-OPERATION

The address delivered by Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta as President of the U.P. Provincial Co-operative Conference at Basti is as thought-provoking as it is frank. There are very few persons in the country who know and understand more about the Co-operative Movement than Mr. Mehta does. His views on the subject, therefore, deserve careful attention. Twenty years of close association with the movement have made him realise what few co-operative enthusiasts have the frankness to admit that it cannot be a panacea for all our economic ills and that the latter demand remedies of a more far-reaching and revolutionary character than are offered by it. As Mr. Mehta candidly says:—

> "I have a growing feeling that there are economic forces which are wholly beyond the power of co-operation to control, and that there has to be a veritable revolution in our agrarian and economic system—and in our outlook on life—before we can really bring happiness and prosperity to the agriculturists whom we have attracted to the banner of co-operation by the promise of a relief from usury and of better farming and better business."

With all the relief from usury that thousands of Co-operative Societies have given to the agriculturists, rural indebtedness, which was computed at Rs. 300 crores twenty years ago, has now risen to about Rs. 800 crores. Similarly ignorance, disease, the crushing burden of land revenue and a ruinous currency policy make it practically impossible for most of the agriculturists to lift themselves from their degradation.

Mr. Mehta duly stresses all these difficulties and joins many others in suggesting what Government ought to do to relieve the peasants or to give Co-operation itself a genuine chance to redeem their position. Applying the words of Lenin to our conditions, he says with regard to the stark ignorance of our peasants: "As long as we have such a calamity as illiteracy in our country it is impossible to talk of economic progress: the illiterate person is an outsider to all progressive thought." Yet the Government, who tax the peasants beyond their endurance, have scandalously neglected to make a due return of the revenue to them in the shape of free and compulsory education. With regard to rural indebtedness, too, Government have realised the utter impossibility of ordinary co-operative credit to cope with the

(Continued In Col. 6)

INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

Quota Of Japanese Imports Unfavourable To India

(By D. N. MALUSTE, B.A.)

III

We find that though in recent years Japan's consumption of Indian cotton is not growing in the same proportion as that of other types of cotton, still normally Japan takes about fifty per cent of her total requirements of raw cotton from this country whereas she exported back to India only about twenty-five per cent. of her total exports of cotton goods to the world. From this it is clear that the boycott of Indian cotton and the consequent increase in cost of production will have affected Japan not only in the Indian market but also in her home market and other foreign markets. Is it reasonable to assume that the Japanese industrialists, who are rightly renowned for their shrewdness and business ability and have consequently helped to make their country what it has become, would have put up with this unnecessary loss for any length of period? We should also note, though it is yet too early to explain the real significance of the phenomenon, that during the first half of 1933-34 Indian exports of raw cotton on account of China—about forty per cent of the industry there being controlled by the Japanese interests—showed an appreciable increase over the exports during the corresponding year of 1932-33.

THE BEST TEST.

From these general considerations we shall now proceed to the details of the Agreement. It is true that the Agreement will help the Indian cotton-grower immediately to some extent. But apart from this short time result the best test of the Agreement is to see whether it restores the normal trade conditions that prevailed between the two countries, —to examine the normal proportion of our exports of raw cotton to Japan with the imports of piece-goods from that country. It is difficult to define what the normal position is but we may take 1929-30 as the basis of our discussion since it was the last normal year. The figures of imports of piecegoods in 1930-31 were influenced by the boycott movement while in the following two years they were influenced by the depreciation of currencies and changes in the tariff in addition to the wide fluctuations in the world price-level—a factor common to all these three later years. We may also note that 1929-30 was taken as the basis by the Indian Delegation at Ottawa. But in order to have a more correct idea of the position, we may take the average for five years, two years after and two years before 1929-30, as the base of our discussion. For the purposes of this discussion we shall call this our normal period.

NOT A FAIR ONE

The Agreement says that if Japan takes one million bales of Indian cotton she can export to this country 325 million yards of piecegoods. This is the basic quota. If she takes one and a half million bales she can export four hundred million bales. If she takes cotton less than the basic figure then the quota for her piece-goods will be reduced to a corresponding extent at the rate of 2 million yards for it thousand bales of raw cotton. It follows from this, though it is not expressly stated, that Japan can export to this country 125 million yards of piece-goods without any obligation to take a single bale of Indian raw cotton. If this inference is correct it is difficult to characterize this deal as a fair one.

But without attaching much significance to this extreme possibility we shall assume that Japan will take advantage of the full quota and export to this country 400 million yards and take in return one and a half million bales of Indian cotton. This does not compare favourably with the position in our normal period as can be seen from the following table:—

Year	Export of raw cotton to Japan (1000 bales of 400 lbs.)	Imports of piece-goods from Japan (million yards).
1927-28	1235	323
1928-29	1610	357
1929-30	1640	562
1930-31	1686	321
1931-32	1080	340
Arithmetic average	1450.2	380.6
Median average	1640	340

If we calculate simply the arithmetic average we find that during this period whereas Japan took from us 1.45 million yards, she sent us 330 million yards. During this year we find that there were wide fluctuations in the import and export figures. In 1927-28, for instance, due to severe economic depression in Japan, the Japanese cotton industry consumed less cotton than normal and this explains the low exports to Japan. The same factors should have brought about a decline in imports of the Japanese piece-goods into India but they did not. On the contrary we find that during this year the imports showed an increase over the previous year and that was because of the contraction of Japanese market in China due to the political troubles

(Continued on next page.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

EMULATE SAPRU

The lawyers of Allahabad had arranged to give a party to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in honour of the Privy Councillorship that was recently conferred on him. "In view of the great calamity in Bihar," however, the party has been cancelled on the suggestion of Doctor Sapru himself and funds collected for the purpose have been sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad for relief work. Doctor Sapru is entitled to admiration and hearty congratulations on diverting the money to a purpose that is infinitely more urgent and in the presence of which expenditure on parties and dinners is not only waste of money but a cruel mockery of a tragedy that it is duty of every Indian to share. Doctor Sapru has given a splendid lead that deserve to be followed not only by those who are "honoured" as principal guests at similar functions but also those who indulge the luxury of gaudy wastefulness in celebrations of birthdays, betrothals, marriages and the like. If the rich—and also the poor—restrained their "tamasha" impulses in favour of their afflicted brethren in Bihar, the Relief Funds would swell by lakhs of rupees.

RACES FOR RELIEF

At the suggestion of the Mayor of Bombay the Western India Turf Club has agreed to run special races to-day and to contribute their proceeds to the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brabourne have also consented to attend these races. As to-day is a public holiday it may be expected that the race-loving public will attend the races and thus contribute to the Relief Fund. But Bihar's need is extraordinary and the Turf Club should not be content with contributing to the Fund the proceeds of a special day's races. It can well afford to add to them a decent amount from its past earnings.

THOSE PALESTINE "RIOTS".

In October last official communiques and news agencies sent out to the world lurid accounts of how Palestine Arabs truculently took the law in their own hands and how their demonstrations of protest against the "Jewish Home" policy had perforce to be controlled by batons and even bullets. This was not all. The Secretary of State for Colonies eager to discharge his own responsibilities fittingly wound up the whole proceedings with a threatening announcement that the Mandatory Power was determined to do the right thing without fear or favour!

WHO IS GUILTY?

But the first issue of the weekly "Arab Federation", to which we accord a hearty welcome, tells a different tale. Government banned the October demonstrations. But the Arabs claiming it as "their natural right and human privilege" to proclaim their disappointments and discontent, defied the ban all over the country but in a thoroughly peaceful manner. The conflict developed in the usual manner with the usual results, with which this country is familiar enough. The Arabs were responsible for defying the ban. But the blame for the beginning and end of the trouble—the ban and the consequences of enforcing it—rests entirely with the Government. This is brought out clearly by the fact that similar demonstrations in January passed off without any incident because of the absence of Governmental prohibitions and Police interference. Arabs rightly demand to know whether they are really guilty or "some one else". They will not get the answer, but they have done well to start an English weekly of their own to tell the world their version of affairs in Palestine.

A WARNING

The Committee appointed by the South African Government to investigate and suggest possibilities for the emigration of Indians from South Africa is understood to have recommended that the islands of Borneo and New Guinea should be made Indian Colonies and that if the islands are acquired they should be controlled by India and Indians. So far as fresh Indian emigrants are concerned, the possibilities of colonising any places outside India may have to be considered in the future. But the present inquiry deals mainly with Indians born in South Africa and as such entitled to the full rights of citizenship. Most of them have stoutly refused to accept the idea of anything like forced emigration. The Government of India should beware of surrendering the rights of Indians naturalised in South Africa. Indians will not allow themselves to be used as mere cattle.

SNAIL'S PACE.

Many members of the Council of State are in the habit of moving some pious resolutions and discussing them with much warmth but quietly withdrawing them if Government dislike them. Mr. Jagadish Prasad moved on Saturday a brave resolution urging Government to substantially increase the percentage of recruitment of Indians to the Indian Civil Service with a view to Indianising the Service within a measureable distance of time. He made out a pretty strong case for the resolution; as well he might for Indianisation is progressing, where it progresses at all, only at snail's pace. Another Member moved a sound amendment demanding more rapid Indianisation, especially in the superior posts. But curiously enough, even when the Home Secretary admitted the paucity of Indians in the superior posts, the mover quietly withdrew his resolution. Even in a debating society a resolution is pressed to a division.

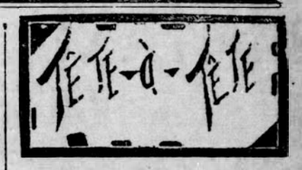
Press Views

Heaven Helps Those—

We would invite attention to the enormous needs of Bihar—it is estimated that at least fifteen crores may be required to restore some semblance of normal conditions—and to the generous sympathy which other nations are showing, as witness the striking response to the Lord Mayor's appeal in London, and to exhort our countrymen to remember that Heaven helps those who help themselves. The mite given to Bihar in her need will be as the bread cast upon the waters; it will return to the giver a hundred-fold.—"Hindu."

(Continued from Column 3.)

problem, and over and over again the need for special machinery for long term credit has been pressed upon their notice. But they have taken little or no action in this direction. Mr. Mehta thus correctly sums up their inactivity: "The other day in the Legislative Assembly Sir George Schuster made an announcement agreeing to call yet another Conference of representatives from various provinces further to discuss the question of Land Mortgage Banks. This announcement, however, leaves me cold; because I feel that notwithstanding the various investigations and inquiries, reports and recommendations the Government of India stand practically where they did in 1926 wholly uncommitted to anything like a definite policy on this vital problem which during the last three years of depression has become, if anything, much more acute in its interests than ever before in recent times." Finally, the forced up exchange ratio has mulcted the agriculturist of about 12 per cent of his return for his raw produce. His condition has now become desperate owing to abnormal fall in prices, but Government look on and refuse to do anything to raise prices or otherwise give them relief.



If Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru is possessed of an anti-Government sense of humour, he has no business to inflict it on others. We don't see why he should proclaim himself "amused" because a peasant in North Bihar has had his lota and beddings attached for Chaukidari tax after the earthquakes. If he offers almost his all to the earthquakes, surely Government are entitled at least to the lota and beddings although the invidiousness of his preference will still remain too obvious.

* * * *

The barbers of Bombay have decided to organise themselves. We dare not protest. For who can deny the barber anything without grave risks to the head, the facial expression and the throat? Their charges, secondly, are nothing as compared with the price put on clean chin and cheek by a lot of us and even by some Bohra priests themselves.

* * * *

We note that this tonsorial combine includes both Hindus and Muslims. We, however, doubt that the lead given by our knights of scissors and razors will be followed by: (1) Doctor Moonje and Moulvi Shafi Daudi, or (2) Bhai Permananda and Doctor Shafaat Ahmad.

They need a far more plain and blunt hint.

* * * *

We hope the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly which passed all the supplementary grants with record promptness did so with due apologies to all those items that deserved much more. For instance it couldn't afford more than 1,33,000 for the Special Reserve Bank Bill Session. Then only Rs. 3,75,000 was available for fans in New Delhi buildings. Servants in the Viceregal estates have to be content with a mere Rs. 55,000 for additional quarters? Worst of all, only a miserably paltry sum of about a lakh could be spared for providing furniture in gazetted officers' bungalows. It is almost too mean an amount even to be negligible.

But we trust the Standing Committee passed a resolution unanimously—all standing with heads hung down—promising to do better as soon as the Financial Stringency had been effectively pushed over-board.

* * * *

It's all a question of relativity in magnitudes and statures. A Trichinopoly correspondent wiring to this paper about Gandhiji's visit says: "The contemplated Sanatanists' demonstration has dwindled."

Now the correspondent of the "Times of India" reported this dwarf to be quite tall and big and that journal saw in the report a real giant of mythology, hence the headlines:—

"Hostile Crowds Meet Gandhi at Trichinopoly."
Riotous Scenes.
'Cannot Deceive All The People All The Time'."

* * * *

Yes, as we say, it's all a question of Relativity—as also of "Cannot deceive all the people all the time".

Shades of Abraham Lincoln and George Washington!

* * * *

(1) A cable that Lord Allenby's life being in danger at the hands of Dutch anarchists, the gallant soldier was returning to England without visiting Dutch East Indies.

(2) Reports in a British Paper that (a) Singapore Naval Conference discussed grave questions of Imperial Defence in the event of war with a certain Power, (b) Dutch collaboration was to be sought, and (c) the mystery man of the conference was Lord Allenby who was secretly smuggled into the Conference Warship when he was supposed to be far away from Singapore.

(3) Now a cable that the Dutch Premier is in London conversing with the President of the Board of Trade and intends to fly to the Dutch Indies in April.

All this is mighty complex and confusing. We give it up.

* * * *

According to a Paris message, "Whenever a spy left the headquarters, he was kicked and cuffed to give a realistic appearance". We pass this useful information on to local headquarters gratis.

* * * *

A Jew attended the funeral of a millionaire, and during the service wept as though his heart would break.

"What are you weeping for Abie?" asked a friend. "He wasn't a relative of yours!"

"No that's just vy I'm weeping", sobbed Abie, in a fresh outburst of grief.

BIHAR EXPECTS YOU TO DO YOUR DUTY

Readers' Views

BOMBAY MUST GIVE MORE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now everybody is fully aware of the calamity that has befallen the residents in Bihar and though everybody is trying his utmost to collect funds to relieve the sufferers, still no adequate help is forthcoming. May I suggest the following method in which the funds may be collected:—

(1) I think there will be about one lakh buildings in Bombay, and if the occupants of every building will collect at least Rs. 10 the amount will be nearly 10 lacs.

(2) There are about 10,000 offices in Fort and outside Fort area. If each of them will contribute Rs. 10, the amount will go to one lakh of rupees.

(3) There must be about one lakh hotels, pan-bidi shops and lodges. If they can give Re. 1 each, the amount will go to one lakh. Besides, there are wealthy temples, millowners, cinema and dramatic proprietors and if they desire to help our brothers they can send more help. So in this way, Bombay alone can give months' help to our Bihar brothers and sisters. Many are spending lot of money in races and cotton features daily. Why then should that money not be given to the sufferers' Relief Fund, that Bombay has started? According to your reports it appears that more help is necessary, and so will Bombay set an example to the other Provinces? I hope your readers will agree with me in this matter.—Yours, etc.,

J. R. DEO.

Dadar, Feb. 10.

Appeal To Theatre Magnates

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The situation in Bihar is by now too well-known to the Indian public to need any particular repetition. The earthquake havoc in that province has been the most unprecedented of its kind. Thousands of persons have perished. What were, at one time, prosperous towns are now laid in ruins.

The work of reconstruction will take several months and years, and several lakhs of rupees will have to be raised. That is, however, a hope for the future. The need of the hour is to raise funds for the immediate relief of the starving, suffering victims of the earthquake.

Many relief funds have already been started, and people irrespective of caste, creed or community are coming forward with their mite. But these relief measures will not be quite sufficient.

Something more has to be devised, and that, too, quickly.

The cinema and theatrical companies have, in the past, often come to the support of national or public causes by staging or giving benefit performances for them. Even the Carl Hagenbeck's Circus, a foreign concern, has given the proceeds of its opening performance in Bombay to the Bihar Relief Fund. This ought to serve as an example worthy of emulation to our Indian concerns.

It is, however, regrettable, that with the exception of a couple of Cinema houses, nobody has yet shown the merit of patriotism before individual profit. Possibly, the idea has not yet struck them, and I make bold to hope that this appeal will reach them and prompt them to give at least a day's proceeds to the relief fund.

May I also take the liberty of suggesting that theatrical performance on odd days and at odd hours, such as 10 o'clock in the morning, are not likely to serve the purpose, since there are poor chances of securing a full house or even a half one at 10 o'clock day performance on a working-day. A performance on a Saturday night or a Sunday afternoon would be more to the purpose.—Yours, etc.,

MOHAMMED ABDUR RAHMAN.

Bombay, 7.

Spirit Of Progress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The abject despondency which characterises the speeches of, not a few industrial leaders, in India to-day, is most deplorable. No one should expect the path to recovery to be anything but thorny. Courage and readiness to assume fresh responsibilities are required for infusing a new life into the people. New difficulties call for new remedies and it is for the leaders to place methods and devices to overcome them before the public instead of further disheartening them by continually lamenting the past and protesting against the present. I venture to say that, in several departments of the economic life of the country, trade depression is due to mental depression and absence of "adventurousness." What is required at present is new thought, new ideas new methods and a new outlook. Sluggishness is suicidal. Instead of dealing out doles of unavailing reproach and despair, let the leaders show courage, inventiveness, and freedom from pre-conceived notions; let them entertain and express hope, believe and preach enthusiasm and they will set in motion forces favourable to trade revival. Will they come out of the slough of despond, at this critical juncture and adopt the role of pioneers in what is yet the virgin field of Indian economy, at a time when right leadership may turn the tide of greater employment and prosperity for India? The country awaits the answer.—Yours etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

121, Medows Street.

Would General Strike Be Successful?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While commenting on the proceedings of the last week's Textile Workers' Conference held in Bombay you have very rightly, in your editorial columns of to-day's issue, sounded a note of caution to the would-be organisers of a General Strike of the textile workers in India. While entirely agreeing with the pitiable picture depicted at the Conference of the various disabilities from which the textile workers are at present suffering and while whole-heartedly sympathising with the list of their grievances complained of and supporting in toto the demands made on their behalf, I strongly deplore that the promoters of the Conference should have placed before them the object of a General Strike as the first and foremost and in fact the only main subject to be discussed and decided upon by the Conference. As a matter of fact, as was seen from announcements made from time to time of the object of this Conference, it was, in my opinion, a unity conference and I expected that the main subject that would be discussed was how to bring about unity among the workers and the Labour leaders holding different views. The utmost need of the hour was to bring about unity among all those public men who have been working for the cause of Labour and the next step was to devise a common programme for educating the workers in the Trade Union principles and for bringing about solidarity in their ranks. When the workers know and get satisfied that all the Labour leaders are united for the common cause of uplifting the workers they (the workers) will not hesitate to follow the leaders' advice and the work of uniting the workers will go much easy. Without achieving this first step it is vain to talk of a General Strike and to plan a General Strike at this stage would be most disastrous in consequences as well for the workers as for the industries affected. It is admitted on all hands that the unemployment among the textile workers extends, only as far as Bombay City is concerned, to such an enormous figure as 70,000 which means half the total number of workers required when all the local textile mills work fully. Naturally these unemployed workers are impatiently waiting for a chance of at least getting something for their daily meal and no exhortations will prevent them from replacing the strikers unless and until a provision is made for their livelihoods. If therefore, a strike is declared, without making this provision which to all appearances looks impossible, there is not the least chance for the strike to be successful. On the contrary the workers will be thrown into a more miserable condition and the mill industry will also suffer immensely and the workers will have no chance whatsoever of raising their head for years to come. The only other fruits that will be visible as a result of any such strike, if declared, would be innumerable assaults and fracas and consequent panicky atmosphere and if any one will suffer most it would be the workers who will gain nothing except broken heads and limbs.

As the state of things exists at present, therefore, it would be most inopportune to drive the workers to a strike and consequently making their lot more miserable. Instead all efforts should be made to get as many workers employed as possible so that they will have strength to bear the sufferings later on when a more favourable time comes for a strike. Meanwhile the only work before the labour leaders should be to organise the labour ranks effectively.—Yours, etc.

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla Bridge,
January 30.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 32 years.)

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OUR READERS MUST SEND TWO LAKHS

Remember It Wants Several Crores

We congratulate our readers on having, within a fortnight, contributed one lakh of rupees to aid their afflicted brethren in Bihar. But Bihar's need is great and urgent. A lakh is not enough.

When we made an appeal to our readers to send Rs. 1 lakh to Babu Rajendraprasad the entire truth about the disaster in Behar was not revealed. From the latest cable of Babu Rajendraprasad to Mr. Andrews it is seen that at least 20,000 persons have lost their lives and, it is suspected thousands of corpses are still lying under the debris. The need for relief to the survivors becomes the greater and no amount subscribed can be too high. Therefore, we appeal to our readers to add one more lakh to their contribution to Bihar and its unhappy people in their hour of need.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required. But so far only 15 lakhs have been subscribed. This response is poor and unworthy of a great country like ours.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

We publish below the remainder of the list of contributions received on Thursday and that of contributions received on Friday.

The following is the list of collections received on Friday:—

	Rs.	as.
A Parsi	5	0
Amrutlal Vallabhdas	1	4
Clerical Staff of the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd. as below	73	3
Mr. P. A. Bandodker	3	0
Mr. A. R. Madan	3	0
Mr. Y. N. Tipnis	2	0
Mr. T. P. Chodnekar	2	0
Mr. A. P. Wagle	2	0
Mr. N. V. Dighe	2	0
Mr. B. N. Morwale	2	0
Mr. D. H. Bhagwat	2	0
Mr. V. D. Babhale	2	0
Mr. S. Krishnappa	2	0
Mr. N. S. Penkar	2	0
Mr. S. S. Dhotre	1	4
Mr. A. V. Moye	1	4
Mr. S. S. Dighe	1	0
Mr. R. N. Pitale	1	0
Mr. J. D. Hatker	1	0
Mr. P. N. Damle	1	0
Mr. K. R Rao	1	0
Mr. P. P. Deshmukh	1	0
Mr. S. V. Kulkarni	1	0
Mr. M. N. Mantri	1	0
Mr. C. R. Dhotre	1	0
Mr. G. B. Divekar	1	0
Mr. R. S. Chonker	1	0
Mr. A. S. Aryamane	1	0
Mr. V. S. Chonker	1	0
Mr. M. A. Gupte	1	0
Mr. S. N Wagle	1	0
Mr. G. G. Jayaker	1	0
Mr. N. L. Patil	1	0
Mr. D. G. Karnik	1	0
Mr. K. R. Madan	1	0
Mr. V. S. Madan	1	0
Mr. P. N. Menjoge	1	0
Mr. M. S. Gidh	1	0
Mr. A. G. Shertukde	1	0
Mr. D. Sampayo	1	0
Mr. S. K. Damle	1	0
Mr. B. B. Vagal	1	0
Mr. J. M. Pinto	1	0
Mr. G. A. Gaitonde	1	0
Mr. J. D. Alves	1	0
Mr. S. Issac	1	0
Mr. Laxman Shivaji	1	0
Mr. Narayen Mahadeo	1	0
Mr. P. F. Rodrigues	1	0
Mr. S. F. Correa	1	0
Mr. L. J. Raposo	1	0
Mr. W. L. Rodrigues	1	0
Mr. Richard Grimley	1	0
Mr. C. Alphonso	1	0
Mr. I. Andrade	1	0
Mr. H. R. Dhotre	1	0
Mr. C. E. Rodrigues	1	0
Mr. F. F. DeSouza	1	0
Mr. J. C. Da Cunha	1	0
Mr. F. H. Silveira	1	0
Mr. Ganpatrao Balaji	1	0
Mr. G. B. Marathe	1	0
Mr. L. P. DeSa	1	0
	Rs. 73	8
Bai Mithibai & Rustamji Limjibhai Pande	71	0
Seth Barjorji Jahangirji Pleader	5	0
Nussarwanji Bapuji Thana	1	0
Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Agents Association Bombay as below	140	0
Messrs. K. Amin & Co.	25	0
Messrs. Pandya Nanavati & Co.	25	0
Mr. P. R. Shirgaokar	25	0
Mr. M. V. Pikle	5	0
Mr. B. V. Kharkar	5	0
Mr. Ishwar S. Palekar.	5	0
Mr D. M. Samuel	5	0
Mr. M. M. Mehta	5	0
Mr. S. M. Husein	5	0
Mr. K. B. Agrawal	5	0
Mr B. S Chhatre	5	0
Messrs. Sankholkar Bros.	5	0
Messrs. Ramsen & Co.	5	0
Messrs. Balkrishna & Co.	5	0
Messrs. P. Moraes & Co.	2	0
Mr. P. V. Ramsaswamy.	2	0
Mr. B. A. Vagal	2	0
Mr. A. Subba Rao	1	0
Mr. K. A. Subramanian	1	0
Mr. M. P. Parekh	1	0
Mr. A. S. Barot	1	0
	Rs. 140	0
Mr. M. Through B. F. Bharucha	30	0
Treasurer M. G. Staff B. B. & C. I. Rly. Bombay	23	0
Shree Krishna Paper Mart Bombay	51	0
Staff of The Bank of Baroda, Ltd., Mehsana Branch Trough Ratanlal Bhagvandas Methta, as below	37	0

(Continued on Page 7).

BEHAR'S CALL

When Will Officials Respond?

(By K. F. Nariman).

Sir Samuel Hoare's appeal to display on this tragic occasion in India "a feeling of sympathy and friendliness" has, so far as the officials in India are concerned, fallen on deaf ears.

Since the opening of the Earthquake Relief centres, with very few exceptions, there have been hitherto, no suitable subscriptions from the high Government servants in different Provinces. The official apathy noticeable in our Presidency, is common to all over the country.

When the response from the people is more or less general and universal and everyone, including traders, merchants, members of various professions and even petty shop-keepers and low-salaried clerks and, in some touching instances, beggars from their meagre bowls, have all contributed according to their mite, the only exception has been fat-salaried, copiously - allowanced, comfortably - housed, care-free high Government officials, who, with few exceptions, have successfully managed to keep themselves beyond the reach of 'Quake-Relief Workers! Why should they not bear their legitimate share of the general burden? They could afford much more than ill-provided laymen because the officials are furthered secured against future contingencies by Pensions, Gratuities, Annuities, Provident Funds and sometimes improvident schemes. Is it that by long association with the life-less Government machinery, those of them who have made no contribution, have lost all human touch and are not responsive to ordinary human feeling? The situation demands all resources available in the country. Let not the officials non-co-operate with the most important branch of relief-work, viz., subscription of funds. Let the normal rule, that people alone must pay generously for officials to spend extravagantly be suspended.

Wanted A Lead.

The tall-poppies must lead and set a good example for subordinates to follow. Let the Executive Councillors, Ministers, High Court Judges, Commissioners, Collectors, etc. ungrudgingly sacrifice at least one month's salary for this deserving cause and the subordinate and lower staff will willingly follow suit. The Viceroy and the Governors, too, cannot gracefully draw their salaries for that particular month.

Luxuries Must Go.

Further, let lakhs of rupees be alloted to different Government Houses for sumptuary allowances be immediately transferred to the Relief Fund.

When thousands of victims in the poorest Province of the country are literally starving and are stranded homeless and almost naked, it ill-befits Government Houses and high official circles to fritter away lakhs of rupees from the general revenue in superfluous luxuries and gaieties like bands, dinners, dances and parties. Did not the European countries, including Great Britain, during the War, exercise self-restraint and impose a self-denying ordinance, considering all extravagant luxuries and gaieties during the period of distress, as crimes against the country? And a responsible Behar official has declared that the disaster in certain parts is greater than the War.

Will Sir Samuel Hoare act up to his declaration? He wants to see "another and conspicuous example of sympathy and friendliness." That example can be shown only by "such outward visible signs of friendship" as noted above and not by mere spectacular shows and empty sentimental declarations of sympathy.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Instrumental Music In Bombay

It is very rarely, indeed, that one is enabled to hear first-rate Indian instrumental music partly because, from the classic, connoisseur's view-point, such music has no existence in itself in the technique of music and partly—or perhaps mainly—because, the virtuosity demanded in such a performance is usually not forthcoming.

The 'sarangi', for instance, is indispensable for any real effect of 'raga' music although not infrequently it is replaced by the unmusical and really offensive harmonium or the less intolerable organ—a tendency that deserves condemnation in the best interests of Indian music. The "sarangist" cannot perform even with the other instrumental accompaniment without proving both meaningless and monotonous. Yet probably no other string instrument is more ideally perfected for the purpose of distilling the essence of our most delicate ragas, for scaling the heights which even the master's voice, control and skill fail to achieve. The 'sarangi' plays an important but subsidiary role ordinarily: but only a successful solo performance could stress infinite possibilities its soft, delicate strings contain.

Bundukhan

Bombay can boast hardly a couple of artists who could be described as having mastered the instrument. But their art, however interesting and admirable, lacks in the touch of genius which, in music, is to be supported by a laboriously cultivated skill. The north India, which probably shelters art and artists not exposed to the temptations and risks that surround their confreres down south (the Karnatak and the purer South excepted of course), undoubtedly possesses several artists of this class and one hears, from time to time, of some chance visitor bringing with him his (or her) rare art which does not fail to impress us profoundly.

The well-known Bundukhan of Indore who is now in Bombay, must be described as one of the rare sarangists one could hope to hear.

Still They Come

The number of stove tragedies in the city goes on increasing in spite of the repeated warnings given both by the press and the City Coroner. Practically at every inquest, when a stove tragedy case comes up for hearing, the Coroner takes the opportunity of telling the people in very vehement language, not to be so "foolish" as to "sacrifice" the lives of innocent girls, by allowing them to use the stove. In the year 1933, an appeal was sent to the Government by the jurors, to ban the use of the stove by girls by legislation. Nothing came out of that appeal.

Within the last 10 days several cases of burning by stoves came up for enquiry before the Coroner. At one of these inquests, held over the body of a Gujerati girl, who died as a result of accidentally sustaining burns, while lighting a stove, the jurors made bold once again to add a rider appealing to the Government to ban the use of stoves by innocent girls.

The Only Way

In the course of the rider the jurors stated: "We would respectfully urge Government to take stern measures to prevent the Gujerati Hindus from allowing their young women to use spirit stoves, unless the latter are furnished with effective guards. We believe that Government can legitimately interfere with the domestic affairs of this community to stop what appears to be an appalling sacrifice of young women's lives."

The above appeal was signed only four days ago, and as if to show the futility of that appeal, another stove tragedy in which a 18-year old Gujerati girl succumbed to the burns received while lighting a stove was reported on Sunday. The Government cannot possibly ban the use of stoves by legislation nor can they direct the public to use the stove on certain conditions. The only possible way of preventing such tragedies, seems to be that of educating the women of the community on the proper use of the stove.

INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

(Continued from previous page.)

there. Similarly in 1931-32 we find that the exports of Indian cotton to Japan were very low but that was because of the short crop at home, increase in local demand and the relatively greater cheapness of the American cotton. We also find that the imports of piecegoods into India in 1929-30 from Japan were 562 million yards. These extreme fluctuations during these five years have affected the arithmetic mean and hence we find that during this period as against 1.45 million bales of raw cotton exported from this country to Japan, Japan exported 380 million yards. It follows, therefore, that the quota proposed now is slightly in favour of Japan.

WELL-ACCEPTED AXIOM

But it must be remembered that it is a well-accepted axiom of the statistical science that the arithmetic mean does not always lead us to correct conclusions. We must employ either the mode or median mean. If we do so we find that the quota is far more favourable to Japan than what the arithmetic mean showed us to be the case. If we adopt the median mean, for instance, we find that whereas during this period Japan imported 1.64 million bales of cotton from this country she exported 340 million yards. It was for this reason that the special committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had to declare that the Government of India had been too much influenced by the abnormal conditions prevailing during the last year or two in fixing the quota.

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 11.

Mrs. S. Chown, the wife of a local pleader and well-known as a Hindi poetess, has been elected president of the All-India Hindi Poets' Conference to be held at Delhi next month.—United Press.

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OUR READERS' RESPONSE TO BIHAR'S CALL

(Continued from page 6).

	Rs.	as.
Mr. R. B. Mehta	20	0
Mr. R. M. Patel	5	0
Mr. R. B. Acharya	5	0
Mr. C. D Trivedi	2	0
Mr. P. L. Mehta	2	0
Mr. W. B. Mehta	1	0
Mr. C. M. Vora	1	0
Mr. D. B. Vaishnav	1	0
Rs.	37	0
Manderiwasi Bande-Khuda	5	0
Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Baroda	50	0
Shree Krishna & Shivaji Boy Scouts troops collection Malegaon Dt. Nasik.	32	4
Mrs. Navalkishor Harilal Dafatary	5	0
Clerical Staff of Mazagon Dock, Bombay, as below	37	8
Mr. Krishnarao Madhawrao Bhiwankaar.	6	0
Mr. Jal Sorabji	5	0
Mr. N. V. Nabar	5	0
Mr. R. M. Diwadkar	5	0
Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji	5	0
Mr. L. A. Dalpati	1	8
Mr. F. X. Lobo	1	0
Mr. R. K. Pathare	1	0
Mr. D. D. Kamerkar	1	0
Mr. T. K. Mhapankar.	1	0
Mr. K. J. Naik	1	0
Mr. H. J. Pethe	1	0
Mr. J. A. Dongre	1	0
Mr. G. P. Varde	1	0
Mr. B. L. Chinderkar	1	0
Mr. R. S. Deshpande	1	0
Rs.	37	8
H. S. Kazi	4	0
Barky Lodya Patel	11	0
Babu Mahadeo Patel	10	0
Pedru Pawsha Patel	10	0
Jao Bestan Patel	10	0
Paskol Antoon Patel	10	0
Nikalao Pakotee Patel	10	0
Bendrk Anton Patel	10	0
Shinwar Franlis Patel	10	0
Etoor Manu Patel	10	0
Babtis Shanwar Patel	10	0
Bhowanya Jooran Patel	10	0
Gangadas Mulji	1	0
A ben from Ghatkopar Through Bhagwandas Bhimji	25	0
From The Association of Dhoraji Merchants Through Laxminarayan Mansukhlal & Co.	500	0
Collection from Aden Camp Through Nurbhai Samsudin & Kashiram Hansraja Soni as below.	60	0
Shah Talakchand Motichand	11	0
Narotamdas Harjivandas Soni	5	0
Kasiram Hansaraj Soni.	5	0
Bhagvandas Harji Soni.	5	0
Purshotam Harji Soni.	5	0
Jagjivandas Ranchhod Soni	5	0
Ranchhoddas Punjabhai Soni	2	0
Hassamhaji Alarkhia	2	0
Mahmod Haji Usuf Jafarbhai	1	0
Prabhudas Karashanji.	2	0
Sunderji Mulji Soni	2	0
Rajabali Kamruddin	2	0
Nurbhai Samsudin	5	0
Nagardas Rugnath Soni.	1	0
Rs.	50	0
Staff of the British Express Dairy as below	104	0
Mr. A. K. Ramaier	1	8
Miss Ada M. Collins	51	0
Shriram	25	0
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Sulemanji Maskawalla	10	0
Devadilawar	2	0
Mr. G. T. Naik	1	8
Mr. B. A. Nadkerny	1	8
Mr. M. D. Doshi	1	0
Mr. Pathan Ziratnoor Khan	1	0
Mr. Shanker Gopal Savant	1	0
Smaller Contributions.	8	8
Total Rs.	104	0
Staff of Mohanlal Hargovinddas Bidiwalla Tirora, Dt. Bhandura, C. P. as below	110	0
Dhobandas Dalichand Unza	11	0
Babaldas Chhaganlal Pansar	11	0
Chhaganlal Gangaram Khanpar	5	0
Jethalal Makandas Ahmedabad	5	0
Kusoba Pawar Akodi	3	0
Hyupkha Tiroda	1	0
Sitaram Powar Chirekhani	1	0
Mangal Lopta Tiroda.	1	0
Ramchand Patel Malgujar Borgaon	5	0
Maruti Sonar Akodi.	1	0
From other servants One Day Wages	66	0
Rs.	110	0
From Bisalpur (Dt. Ahmedabad) Through H. Vadilal & Co. as below	83	0
Amershi Karamchand Shah	51	0
Dr. Chimanlal Keshavlal	11	0
From Visarpur's fund Through Dr.	14	0
Amrilal Sobhram	1	0
Shantilal Dolatram	1	0
Naranbhai Talati	5	0
Rs.	83	0
Staff of Dinshaw Iron Works Bombay	30	0
From the Khakhrachi Through Maganlal Panachand Vola as below	58	0
Ginning Pressing Factory Khakhrechi	15	0
Shanghani Kantilal Panachand	5	0
Shah Sukhlal Rajapal.	5	0
Sankhavi Ladakchand Chatrabhuj	5	0
Seth Mangalji Motichand	4	0
Mehta Sukhlal Premchand	3	0
Vora Maganlal Panachand	2	0
Lodaria Devashi Mahdeo	2	0
Shanghavi Narbheram Kalidas	2	0
Engineer Keshavjibhai.	2	0
Soni Chatrabhuj Thakarshi	2	0
Vora Harijivan Chatrabhuj	1	0
Seth Manji Shamji	1	0
Th. Shavji Maliu	1	0
Soni Jagjivan Mahdeo	1	0
Soni Liladhar Jivaraj.	1	0
Madhavji Station Master	1	0
Udyashankerbhai Teacher	1	0
Th. Jagjivan Vashram.	1	0
Khatri Laxamichand Mahdeo	1	0
Sanghavi Hakimchand Shivchand	1	0
Th. Velji Makanji	1	0
Rs.	58	0
From Kariana Bazzar's Employees 2nd Instalment as below	49	0
Karumashanker Ranchhodlal Pandya	11	0
Staff of Lalji Lakhmidas	20	0
Kalidas Tarachand	5	
Sakarlal Chhotalal	5	
Prayji Narshi	2	
Dayalal Lakhmiram	1	
Khimji Valabhji	1	
Popatlal Hiralal	1	
Parshotam Damodar	5	
Rs.	20	
Nalinchandra Ghosh	1	0
Staff Bhawanidas Gangadas	5	0
From Pravin Plintary.	11	0
Rangildas Kaarasandas.	6	
And Staff	5	
Rs.	11	
Kapurchand Tribhowan.	1	0
Rs.	49	0
Mr. X. from Ville Parle.	5	0
F. N. M.	5	0
Staff of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga Girdharlal Soliciters, Trough S. C. A.	6	0
The Secretary Ladies Union Belgaum the contribution is the proceeds of a concert-stages by the Ladies Union on the 27th January last	100	0
The Borivli Residents Association as below	546	0
Baj Manekbai Widow of Seth Mulji Kersondas	100	0
Mr. H. L. Dowlatjada	51	0
Mr. Bhogilal Rajaram.	51	0
Messrs. H. M. Patel & Co.	41	0
The staff and students of the Borivli Ango-Gujerati School	31	0
Mr. Jeshtaram Sunderjee Kapadia	25	0
Seth Devidas Madhavji.	25	0
The Borivli Station staff	21	2
Mr. Moreshwar R. Chogle.	15	0
Mr. Jeshanker Kooverji Jani	15	0
Seth Bhimji Ramdas	15	0
Mr. Chimanlal C. Doctor	15	0
Mr. S. C. Thakore	11	0
Mr. Jethalal M. Anandjiwala	11	0
Mr. Haribhai K. Patel.	11	0
Mr. S. K. Trivedi	11	0
Mr. Vrajlal B. Shah	11	0
Mr. Haridas Vasanji	11	0
Mr. Tricamdas Ramji	11	0
Mr. Ratanlal M. Raval.	11	0
Mr. Mosanbhai Hasanali Merchant	11	0
Mr. Dwarkadas G. Dalal	11	0
Mr. V. S. Iyer	11	0
Mr. Dhabu Pandu Patil.	11	0
The staff of the Borivli Notified Area Committee	10	6
Mr. M. V. Rajah	10	0
Dr. Harilal I. Mehta	10	0
Mr. Chhotalal V. Jerajani	10	0
Mr. Ganpatrai S. Rindani	5	0
Mr. Shantilal Manilal Dalia	5	0
Mr. J. B. Joshi	5	0
Mr. Kantilal L. Bhatt.	5	0
Mr M. M. Chokshi	5	0
Mr. Vasantram M. Chogle	5	0
Mr. Kashiram Vishwanath	5	0
Mr. Bhaidas Maganlal.	5	0
Mr. Vasantrao S Oza.	5	0
Mr Haridas Vallabhdas.	5	0
Mr. C. B. Joshi	5	0
Mr. U. N. Patel	5	0
Mr. V. K. Nair	5	0
Mr. Khanderao R. Talpade	5	0
Mr. Babubhai H. Joshi.	3	0
Mr. Dinubhai L. Bhatt.	3	0
Mr. Anant Rao Chogle.	3	0
Mr. Dwarkadas Makandas	3	0
Mr. Labhshanker Adhikari	2	0
Mr. Laxmanrao A. Kulkarni	2	0
Mr. Balubhai P. Joshi.	2	0
Mr. Dashrathlal Jayaswal	2	0
Mr. Raghunath Vallabh Mistri	2	0
Dr. Fonseca	2	0
Mr. Mangaldas Keshavlal	2	0
Mr. Ratilal Seth	2	0
Mr. Maneklal Hiralal.	2	0
Mr. Jamnadas Panachand	2	0
Mr. S. S. Dev.	2	0
Mr. Vithaldas P. Desai.	2	0
Messrs. Girdharlal & Co.	2	6
Mr. Chimanlal Mehta.	2	0
Mr. Manilal R. Bhatt.	2	0
Mr. Hansraj Premji	1	0
Mr. Pandit Sharma	1	0
Mr. K. M. Joshi	1	0
Mr. G. Andhiaru	1	0
Mr. Ambalal Pandya.	1	0
Mr. Shivprasad Bhatt.	1	0
Mr. Ramniklal B. Mehta	1	0
Mr. Ambalal Nathalal Vyas 10 piece khaddar.		
Mr. Gordhandas Thakersey, 144 Undershirts.		
Rs.	697	0
Less. From this the sum of Rs. 697, the sum of rupee one hundred and fiftyone year marked for the relief centre opened by Sri Ramkrishna, Mission is being sent to them	151	0
The 10 piece of khaddar and 144 piece under-shirts are being forwarded direct to Babu Rajendra Prasad. The balance amount of Rs. 546-0-0 earmarked for Babu Rajendra Prasad is being sent to the "Chronicle" for remittance.	546	0
From Shree Swadarma Samaji, Shree Ram Mandir (Barbhai-Mohla) as below	78	0
Shah Megji Mandal Dayal	5	4
Bhau Premji Dosha	5	4
Multani Dunichand Hardas	5	4
Kharshandas Lakhabhai	5	0
Manibai Widow of Jivandas Ranchhodlal	5	4
Trivenibai Widow of Chitalia Venravandas Jethabhai	5	4
Meta Bhaichand Kalyanji	2	0
Dwarkadas Karsanji	2	0
Ramchand Abheram	2	0
Vyas Devnadan	1	0
Vyas Duvarkadas	1	0
Mukhyaji Gulabshanker	1	0
Busa Harjivan Madhavji	1	0
Mehta Chhaganlal Gordhandas	1	0
Bhagvandas Garabhai.	1	0
Chitalya Chakubhai Bhagvandas Galabhai.	1	0
Soni Damodar Ramji.	1	0
Vyas Karasanlal Bhaishanker	1	0
Parshotam Narshi	1	0
Bhatt Narotam Vallabhaji	1	0
Jagjivandas Bhagvandas	1	0
Soni Vasta Devdan	1	0
Jadavji Verji	1	0
Gordhandas Narandas.	1	0
Jamnadas Devji	1	0
Peraj Jeram	1	0
Shantilal	1	0
Manilal Madhavji	1	0
Jagmohandas Titamber.	1	0
One Multani Sympathiser	1	4
One Multani Fagumal Dolatram	1	0
One Multani Govindram	1	0
One Multani Bhagvandas	1	0
One Multani Anandram	1	0
One Sympathiser	1	0
Chhaganlal Nanalal	5	0
Miscellaneous	9	8
Rs.	78	0
Messrs. Hazarat & Co.	51	0
Ben Navalbai Bhujangilal.	20	0
Nirmalgauri Natverlal	2	0
Bhao Tukaram & Bros. as below	101	0
Bhao Tukaram & Bros.	11	0
Manilal Digamber & Co.	9	0
Shah Hirachand Gulabchand	5	0
Hansraj Juthabhai	5	0
Lalubhai B. Panchar	5	0
Liladhar Dwarkadas	6	4
Datatraya Ramakrishna	5	4
Bhavan Mulji	3	4
From the Staff of Bhau Tukaram & Bros.	12	4
Morar Mitha	2	8
Bhagvanji Tuisi	2	4
From the Staff of Liladhar Dwarkadas & Co.	4	12
From the Relief Fund of Rain's	17	8
From the Labourers.	12	0
Rs.	101	0
From the Staff of Fajabhai's Mills continuing as below	25	0
Seth Abdulabhai Karim	15	0
Mr. Pirmohmad Haji Gulamali	1	0
Mr. Gulam Hussain H. Lalji	1	0
Mr. Fazal Ahmad	1	0
Mr. H. Sagarali Hirji	1	0
Mr. Surajbul Hardat	1	0
Miscellaneous	5	8
Rs.	25	8

(Continued on Page 8).

ENJOY AN HOH WEEK-END

ADMISSION AS. 8 ADULTS & AS. 4 CHILDREN

Admission to Amusement Park only As. 2

"Where shall we go this week-end?" To the H. O. H. Fete—for the jolliest time you've experienced for years!

Thrill yourself to the core in the Amusement Park—refresh yourself in Ye Olde English Pub in the English Village—wonder at the beauty of Japan, see Baghdad, toboggan in Switzerland! And then... dine and dance in the Palais-de-Danse.. enjoy the cabaret before inspecting again the inexhaustible finds of fun and entertainment in the greatest show Bombay has ever known. Make up a party—come to-night! And don't forget to try your Luck in the Lucky Bag.

Special RAILWAY CONCESSIONS

In connection with H. O. H. Fete the B.B. & C.I. Rly. & G.I.P. Rly., have arranged to issue special cheap return tickets from ali suburban railway stations under their control.

The tickets will include entrance to the H. O. H. Fete Ground and the combined concession should prove very interesting to those living in the suburbs.

CAR PARK

Cars may not be parked near any entrance gate. Please use the H. O. H. W.I.A.A. CAR PARK — enter from Waudby Rd., or Esplanade Rd. Fees: — Daily As. 4. Season Ticket Rs. 3. W.I. A.A. Badge Concession is now cancelled.

IMPORTANT

Admission to the Amusement Park ONLY may be gained for Annas 2. Those visitors wishing to go on into the Fete can do so at special gates paying the usual charge. Visitors to the Fete can get into the Amusement Park by paying 2 Annas entrance fee.

HOH

FETE & EXHIBITION

ESPLANADE MAIDAN, BOMBAY.

The Goal of Thousands and there's room for Thousands More!

OPEN DAILY 5 p. m. to 1 a. m.

ENJOY YOURSELF AND HELP OUR HOSPITALS

BUT The **Paste** MUST BE

ALEMBIC BORO THYMOLIN TOOTH PASTE *keeps Pyorrhoea away!*

The Alembic Boro Thymolin Tooth Paste whitens the teeth and does not injure the enamel; nor does it hurt a delicate mouth.

An excellent remedy for sore, bleeding gums.

Prevents dental decay, caries, the formation of tartar by dissolving and neutralising acids and decomposing products.

Try this scientific Paste from to-day.

Sold everywhere

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD.
BARODA BOMBAY.

EAST & WEST
Insurance Co., Ltd.
Established—1913.

HEAD OFFICE: East & West Buildings.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

561

Capable men of character have successfully marked out a career in the "EAST & WEST" as field-workers and with industry and patience, have built up a permanent clientele.

Why not You?

The Capital required is will to work and be content with moderate returns at the start, being assured as years go on, of a substantial and increasing permanent income.

For further particulars please apply to:—
The Manager,
Head Office.

AMBER TIPS TEAS "FAMOUS for consistent QUALITIES"

Insist on "Amber Tips" for tea of quality.
Available everywhere in India.
AMBER TIPS TEA CO.,LTD. BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THREE PAPERS' FUND

(Continued from page 7)

Sub-Inspector Mustafa Beg with line staff of the Ahmedabad Telegraph Sub-Divisions	17	0
In sacred Memory of Ben Chhoty (Sedhe Neemchand Vesanji Daughter)	251	0
Panachand Sunderji G. Zaver	10	0
From the Staff & Brokers of Shah Raichand Motichand Zaveri as below:	62	0
Ghelabhai Zinabhai	5	0
Mohanlal Somachand	2	0
Vadilal Chunilal	2	0
Manganlal Rajaram	2	0
Maganlal Jagjivan	2	0
Kapurchand	2	0
Vikamchand Tulsichand	2	0
Revamand Mohanlal	1	0
Lakhamichand Chakbhai	1	0
Hirachand Gulabji	5	0
Nanalal Dalal	5	0
Gopinsan Dalal	4	0
Ghansyamdas Tiradhdas	3	0
Thakor Punjabhai	2	0
Radha Usan Dalal	3	0
Sukhdeo Usan Dalal	3	0
Chhotalal Chhaganlal	1	0
Nanalal Shivalal	1	0
Mohanlal C. Parkh	2	0
Sonamdaj Saraf	5	0
Shivpratap Dalal	1	0
Navamal Dalal	1	0
Damodar Ranga	5	0
Mukundrai Bora	1	0
Pitamber Shavar	1	0
Rs.	62	0
Morar Bhikha Bhanabhai Ukkabhai	2	0
Haribhai Dajibhai Desai	5	0
Pathak Labhshanker Nathubhai Nagar Brahmin	11	0
The Nadir Salt Works Porbander	25	0
Mr. Hiralal Radhakisansing (1st Instalment)	51	0
Suryaram G. Bhatt as below	4	0
R. K. Pandya	1	0
R. R. Desai	1	0
R. N. Desai	1	0
S. G. Bhatt	1	0
Rs.	4	0
Noshirwan Fakirji Kaka & family, Hubli	5	0
Shantaram N. Mankikar	7	0
Esekiel Sampson Malyanker	10	0
H. K. Gokhle Chitpawan Sangh Belgaum as below	12	0
Mr. H. K. Gokhale	5	0
Mr. Sitarampant Karlekar	4	0
Dr. Mahadevrao Gogte	1	0
Mr. Vishnupant Maratha	1	0
Mr. Vinayakrao and Mr. Vithalrao	1	0
Rs.	12	0
Messrs. Kanji Devji Bros.	51	0
Seth Vithaldas Keshavji Dalal	11	0
Karimbhai Nurmamad Cyclewalla	10	0
Keshavkani Jayantilal Vora	1	0
Purshotamrai Jayantilal Vora	1	0
Shamrao Ambashanker Dave as below	5	0
Shamrao Ambashanker Dave	1	0
Rasiklal Shamrao Dave	1	0
Kapilrai Shamrao	1	0
Shardagawri Rasiklal	1	0
Jasumati Amratlal Jani	1	0
Akbarkhan A.	1	0
Shivabhai Somabhai	1	0
Chaturbhai Mathur	1	0
Amirkhan B.	1	0
Ganpatram K.	1	0
Pendse	1	0
Kamat	1	0
Mohanlal Pochabhai	1	0
Raisang V.	1	0
Karker	1	0
Monghe	1	0
Joshi	1	0
Bawawiya K.	1	0
Chimanlal Dalsukh	1	0
Nathalal Motilal	1	0
Mohan Bhagwan	1	0
Karnik	1	0
Dayabhai J.	1	0
Nageshwar D.	1	0
Joshi D. G.	1	0
Pedgaonker	1	0
Shantilal M.	1	0
Raojibhai Gordnan	1	0
Devji Chita	1	0
Desai Vallabh	1	0
Hijamat Kesar	1	0
Motilal Bhailal	1	0
Veshviker	1	0
Himatlal N.	1	0
Nandlal O.	1	0
Gokal Vaghji	1	0
Karsanlal Kalidas	1	0
Kashibhai Bhulabhai	1	0
Bhat Harilal	1	0
Amabalal P.	1	0
Lalchand Maganlal	1	0
Bhagwan Jesang	1	0
Chensang Bherav	1	0
Choksi Tribhuwan	1	0
Bhakore Mulji	1	0
Raisang Amir	1	0
Khushal Jetha	1	0
Tribhuwan Chotalal	1	0
Dharnidhar Kuber	1	0
Maganlal Amichand	1	0
Manibhai Bapubhai	1	0
Narottam Hargowan	1	0
Popatlal Kapurchand	1	0
Khemchand Mavji	1	0
Rs.	230	0
From the Panch of Shree Rajput Choham, through Patel Ambaram Kaji	33	0

The following collections were received on Thursday:—

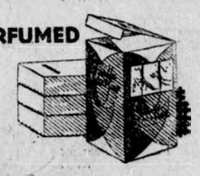
Habib Janmohmed	6	0
From Residents of Mangrol (Kathiawar) Hindu Ladies and Gentleman through Tribhovandas Keshavji as below:—	1700	0 0
Seth Morarji Mulji	201	0
Seth Premji Nemchand	151	0
Seth Keshavaji Nemchand	151	0
Seth Chhotalal Premji & Co.	51	0
Seth Chatrabhaj Jechand	51	0
From Dasee Sorathia Giradhar Zina's late bai Sunder Bhimaji Through Bhagawandas Ganesh	50	0
Seth Chhaganlal Jechand Kampani	25	0
Seth Bhagavandas Ganesh	25	0
Parekh Juthabhai Panachand	25	0
Seth Jechand Harjivan Babu	25	0
Seth Nemchand Vasanji	25	0
Parekh Madanji		

5 DELIGHTFUL TOILET SOAPS... SOOTHING REFRESHING, ECONOMICAL

501 TOILET SOAP

DELICATELY perfumed with Jasmine, it is far the finest toilet soap obtainable at such a low price. Packed in useful boxes of three tablets.

SPECIAL PERFUMED TABLETS



THIS is a delightful series of fine toilet soaps daintily packed in cartons of threes and twos. Six delicate perfumes to choose from —Khus khus, Fougere, Lavender, Henna, Jasmine and Carnation.

HAMAM

A pleasantly scented soap for the bath. Gives you a feeling of delightful freshness and helps to keep the skin cool and healthy throughout the day. Sold in boxes of three extra large tablets, each weighing ¼ lb

JAI TOILET SOAP

A new, delicately perfumed toilet soap of the highest quality, Jai Soap takes its place among the finest toilet soaps, many of which sell at more than double its price. Obtainable in boxes of three tablets in a new green and gold box.

EAU DE COLOGNE

A beautifully mild and easy-lathering toilet soap, refreshingly perfumed with Eau de Cologne. In cartons of two tablets.

Made from pure vegetable oils

Like all Tomco products, these fine soaps are scientifically manufactured under laboratory control, and are entirely free from animal fat.

TOMCO

Tomco Sales Dept., P. O. Box 528, Bombay

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, TATAPURAM

Shivachand Kalyanji Balu	2	0
Hirachand Pragji	2	0
Tarachand Khimji	2	0
Jagajivan Tilakchand Darabari	2	0
Kacharabhai Valaji	2	0
Motichand Veshanji Bhao	1	0
Metaji Panachand Dhanji	1	0
Seth Liladhar Narbheram	1	0
Sukhadia Moraraji Jadavaji	1	0
Desai Motichand Virachand	1	0
Seth Gokaldas Valji		
Kashibai Damodar Hemji Majithia	5	4
A Beggard Parsi	5	0
Dr. S. S. Kaikini, Miyagam, Karjan, 1st instalment, as below:	230	0
Rana Chatrasing	20	0
Javerbhai Vakil	20	0
Thakor Ranjitsingji Khanda	12	0
Dr. Shripadrao S. Kaikini	11	0
Lallubhai Vakil	11	0
Dalsukh Chaganlal	11	0
Muljibhai Bhat	5	0
Manganlal Desai	5	0
Prabhulal Desai	5	0
Ambalal Shah Vakil	5	0
Shekh Chotumiya	5	0
Patel Valli Mohmed	5	0
Chunilal Nagardas	5	0
Chotalal Raychand	5	0
Naran Manor	5	0
Dr. C. V. Bhagat	3	0
Somabhai Patel	3	0
Dalpatram Trivedi	3	0
Nathumal Panachand	3	0
Dr. Bapat	2	0
Mahijibhai Patel	2	0
Somchand Shah	2	0
Ramanlal Shah	2	0
Nanalal Harivallabh	2	0
Madhusudan Desai	2	0
Devjibhai Patel	2	0
Shanker M. Kelkar	2	0
Panubhai Desai	2	0
Motichand Devchand	2	0
Ranchod Veerchand	2	0
Balubhai Nagindas	2	0
Bhaichand Tekchand	2	0
Liladhar Jivaraj	2	0
Ambalal L. Shah	2	0
Bhagat Vandravan	2	0
Chaganlal Maneklal	2	0
Anonymous	1	0
Ratilal H. Vyas	1	0
Chandulal Vakil	1	0
Manubhai Trivedi	1	0
Bhagat Vakil	1	0
Seth Vrajlal Sunderji	21	0
Seth Vithaldas Motichand	21	0
Seth Liladher Premaji Lodhervia	21	0
Seth Chhotalal Anderji	17	0
Seth Hirachand Sunderji Hotla	15	0
Seth Savachand Chhagan	15	0
Seth Girdhar Damodar Hotha	11	0
Seth Vanravan Sunderji	11	0
Seth Kalyanji Nemchand	11	0
Hemachand Shivachand	11	0
Trustee & Mohanji Veshanji through Chhotalal Anderji or Paramanand Amulakh	11	0
Seth Fulchand Pragji Shavai	11	0
Parekh Zaverchand Nanji	7	0
Seth Liladhar Hirachand-dadi	7	0
Dosit Jetha Mulji	7	0
Seth Jayaraja Kachar	7	0
Seth Galalchand Jechand	5	0
Dosit Pranlal Pragaji	5	0
Dosit Nanji Meghaji	5	0
Seth Ramdas Nanji	5	0
Bharashari Sobhagchand Zaverchand	5	0
Seth Dharmashi Rughanadh	5	0
Seth Vasanji Dharmshi	4	0
Seth Mulchand Damodar	2	0
Kalyandas Dharamshi	2	0
Mrs. Vachakor Moraraji Mulji	51	0
Messrs Juthabhai Panachand	51	0
Bapuba Nurse	25	0
Misses Karasan Das Anderji	25	0
Messrs Premji Nemchand	21	0
Sunderbain Wid of Gokaldas Morarji	15	0
Jadavban N Maniban (Chhagan Jechand)	15	0
Maniban Dharamdas Liladhar	15	0
Prabhavanti Jamanadas Motichand	11	0
Venakuver Gomachand Nemchand	11	0
Bhani The wid of Gulalchand Tapchand	10	0
Banubai Dasachand	10	0
Manekbai Adelji	10	0
Purna Ban Mrs of Dr. Udani	10	0
Bulabban Madanji Parekh	10	0
Messrs Shevachand Premji (Bai Pankor)	10	0
Messrs Chatrabhuj Jechand	7	0
Jasavanti Harajivan	7	0
Messrs Kantilal Mulchand	7	0
Manjula Chhotalal Premji	7	0
Amralbair (Mrs of Maganlal Dharamshi	7	0
Mani Bhagvandas	5	0
Divali (Mrs Kalidas Premchand)	5	0
Chandan Keshavaji	5	0
Prabhaben (Mrs. of Narshidas Kalidas)	5	0
Mulchand Damodar	5	0
Maniben Gulabchand	5	4
Hirachand Hotha	5	0
Mrs. Jeshankerbhai	5	0
One Woman	5	0
Mrs. Vithaldas Chapasi	5	0
Pranvati (Mrs. of Manekchand)	5	0
Champavati Trikamlal Fulchand	5	0
Ramaben (Mrs. of Virsulbhai	5	0
Girjaben	5	0
Lilavantiben Haridas	5	0
Bai Jawal Mulji Hirji	5	0
Mrs. Vrajlal Sunderji	5	0
Pankorben Narotam	5	0
Bala Laxmiben Kamaravanti Pragji Bhimji	5	0
Mrs. Bhagwandas Ganesh	5	0
Mrs. Chhotalal Anderji	5	0
From The Jain Kanyasala	4	8
Bhanu Kalyanji Nemchand	4	0
Javerben Zaverchand Vachharaj	4	0
Mulibai	4	0
Ladakuver (mother of Pranjivandas)	4	0
Mrs. Subhanga Kanakprasad Anjaria	3	0
Vidyagaori Laxamikant Trivedi	3	0
Shakerbai Velji	3	0
Kamaravanti Haridas Liladhar	2	0
Ladkor Kalyanji Sunderji	2	0
Radhaben	2	0
Shivkuverben Post master	2	0
Jamkerben Gatha, Dr	2	0
Ben Prabhai Morarji	2	0
Navelben Ramdas Nanji	2	0
One Gentleman	2	0
Savitaben Navarangrai Ghelabhai	2	0
Maniben Gulabchand Ratanji Damji	2	0
Mrs. Vithaldas	2	0
Maniben Kachrabhai	2	0
Jadavbai Khimji	2	0
Zinibai Kalidas	2	0
Manvanti Tarachand Khimji	2	0
Harkuverbai	2	0
Labhkuver Vallabhji Kalyanji	2	0
Gulabben Nagindas Motichand	2	0
Galalben	2	0
Kadkuverben Premchand	2	0
Shanta Tribhovan	2	0
Zaverben Panachand Dharamshi	2	0
Ladkor Jadavji	2	0
Ujambai Devidas	2	0
Sunderben Panachand	2	0
Jikor Pranlal Doshi	2	0
Amratben Bavabhai	2	0
Santokbai Bapubhai Dr.	2	0
Jikere Hulchand Naranji	2	0
Javerben Girdhardas	2	0
Ruxamani (Misses of Girdhar Jetha)	2	0
Maniben Ramdas Madanji	2	0
Chanchelben Dayashanker Jerif	2	0
Zaverbai	2	0
Ambaben Vendravendas	2	0
Mrs. Jechand Harjivan Babu	2	0
Manekbai	2	0
Mrs. Denkor Tarachand Mulji	2	0
Navalben Tulsidas	1	0
One Gentleman	1	0
Fulkor Haridas Liladhar	1	0
Hirakuver Galalchand Lilaker's wife	1	0
Kasturben	1	0
Navibai Kalidas (Kalidas Jethabhai's wife	1	0
Raliyat Dharamshi (Sister of Ruganath)	1	0
Santokbai	1	0
Arvindaben (Misses of Sukal Tar-master)	1	0
Savitriben Makad	1	0
Mrs. Kameshavar	1	0
Shakerben Nurse	1	0
Premkuverbai Damodar	1	0
Rajkuver Fulchand Sukhadia	1	0
Mrs. Murarji	1	0
Pankorben Paramanand Karamdas	1	0
Hvalben Pragji Desai	1	0
Chaturlaxami Kikani	1	0
Harkuver (Jethabhai Rupaji's wife)	1	0
Prabhashanker Nanji Chapasi	1	0
Moghiben	1	0
Kesharben	1	0
Dhanvantiben Deevidas	1	0
Harakuverben	1	0
Kamaravanti Vallabhadas	1	0
Maniben Kapurchand Jagjivan	1	0
Labhakuver Fulchand	1	0
Samaradhben Amilal	1	0

(Continued on page 9.)

No More Bristly Chins

This new shaving cream dissolves the oil from the hair-roots, at the same time moistening the hair and making it easy to shave. It has a cool and refreshing effect on the skin, nourishing the pores and imparting an attractive fragrance. Its antiseptic action is unique and makes it especially commendable.

Your Dealer Sells it.

It is a "KOPRAN" product

For sweetness and ease of running, the Raleigh bicycle is unequalled. Strength, simplicity and lightness are achieved by unremitting attention to every detail. The finest steel alone, treated by exclusive processes, is used for every part of the

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL GOOD DEALERS

Agents: Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay and Poona.

ESTD. 1871 EFFICIENCY

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY Ltd.

Head Office: FORT, BOMBAY

HIGH RECORD IN 1933
NEW BUSINESS
PROPOSED Rs. 1,62,53,000
COMPLETED Rs. 1,29,17,000
BONUS DECLARED
WHOLE LIFE
Rs. 26
ENDOWMENT
Rs. 21
PER 1,000 PER ANNUM

SECURITY ECONOMY

AGENTS WANTED

? ? ?

Have you heard the News of the day? UNIQUE is the Best Insurance Company.

UNIQUE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Chief Agents:—
Messrs. ASIATIC TRADING CO.
33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M.&S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)
Cures HYDROCELE Without Operation
Radically in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th
IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs send 3 annas stamps.

THREE PAPERS' FUND

(Continued from page 8).

Pankuverbai Rupaji	1 0
Bachakorben Khimchand	1 0
Gulabben	1 0
Hemkuver Soobhagyachand	1 0
Manibai Nemidas Nanji	1 0
Shavakorbai Virjivan	1 0
Jwalben Jamnadas Motichand	1 0
Taramani Varjivandas	1 0
Fulkorben Kalidas Dayal	1 0
Mankorben Ramji	1 0
Jwalben Soubhagchand	1 0
Jayakuver Haridas	1 0
Raiben Devji Dahya	1 0
Jamnaben Jamnadas Madhavji	1 0
Parvatiben Sunderji	1 0
Zaverben Anderji	1 0
Zaverben Pranlal	1 0
Divaliben Mangalji Master	1 0
Prabhavati Jamnadas	1 0
Dhankorben Gordhan	1 0
Mrs. Kakubhai Sorathia	1 0
Pankorben Jethabhai Champshi	1 0
Ruxamani Liladhar	1 0
Mrs. Maharanidas	1 0
Zaverben Ratani Master	1 0
Venaben Jagmohandas	1 0
Ladhiben Kelidas	1 0
Gulabben Purshotam	1 0
Sarawatiben Tulsidas Kapadia	1 0
Taraben Girdhar Kapadia	1 0
Ottamben Narshidas	1 0
Jawerben Hemchand	1 0
Gomatben Headmistress	1 0
Kasturben Tribhovan	1 0
Kasturben Adenwalla	1 0
Premkuverben Hirachand	1 0
Shantiben Kripashanker	1 0
Jatanben Karshanji	1 0
Maniben	1 0
Mrs. Nurbheshanker	1 0
Ladhibai Nemidas	1 0
Fulkorbai Khaki	1 0
Monghibai Khaki	1 0
Miscellaneous	15 4
Rs.	1,709 0

Bande Khuda from a Lady	3 0
From the Grain Merchants of Matakagali, through Narashi Pannamal	50 0
From the Grain Merchants of Dadar's fund, through Ratanshi Karaman	101 0
Seth Bhagavandas Govindji Mehta	1 0
Misses Latakuver Bhagvandas Mehta	1 0
Mathuradas Parshotamdas Gadhi	1 0
Seth Manilal Chunilal	25 0
Seth Harilal Mohanlal & Co.	10 0
Virji Shivji, through Hansraj Devaji	5 0
From Surati Dasa Porwad Bhagini Mandal's Secretary, Motiben M. Shroff Dhansukhben R. Dr. and Kamlaben C. Chhokhavalla, as below:	301 0
Jamnabai T. Malavi	25 0
Laxambai Ghalabhai	15 0
Mangalbai G. Pemaster	15 0
Sonabai Dwarkadas	11 0
Prabhavati Damodardas Mehta	11 0
Gangadas Dahyabhai	10 0
Dhanasukhben Ramdas	7 0
Radhaben Brijamohandas	5 0
Motiben M. Shroff	5 0
Jayagouri Chunilal	5 0
Vidyagouri Mugatlal	5 0
Champavati Chhaganlal	5 0
Harilal Jetharam	15 0
Yamaniben Mulchand, Dr.	5 0
Maniben Lalubhai	5 0
Motigawari Manekial Dave	5 0
Hiragawari Dhirajalal	5 0
Champawati Ishawarlal	5 0
Jadavben Maganlal Saravaia	5 0
Hiralal Maganlal	5 0
Jivakorben Keshavlal	5 0
One Woman	7 0
Shumati Ranglidas	3 0
Moticen Dwarkadas	3 0
Hasumati Venkuthlal	2 0
Araigawari Narotamdas	2 0
Lilavanti Kanchanlal	2 0
Kamlaben Chhotalal	2 0
Ramangawari Mohanlal	2 0
Dhansukh Mangaldas, tea merchant	2 0
Nandagawari Sunderlal	2 0
Tara Gauri Ramdas	2 0
Champawati Navanitlal	2 0
Saraswati Kantilal	2 0
Kamlaben Motiram	2 0
Bhanumati Manulal	2 0
Vidyagawari Maganlal	2 0
Sushila Kantilal	2 0
Kamlala Manilal	2 0
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Kasiben Chhabildas	2 0
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Sunderlal Narotamdas	2 0
Manekben Maganlal	2 0
Taraben Chandulal	2 0
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Devaki Vamanlal	2 0
Pushpawati Kanchanlal	2 0
Kindengawari Chunilal Bangali	2 0
Parawatibai	2 0
Padmawati Sunderlal	2 0
Shreemati Natvarlal	2 0
Taraben Thakordas	2 0
Ramanlal Mathurbhai Tolat	2 0
Jemati Chandulal	2 0
Mahagawri Ranchhoddas	2 0
Laxamiben Parsotamdas	2 0
Daniben Jekisandas	2 0
Sevant Ramjitalal	1 0
Jamna Manasukhlal	1 0
Lilavanti Varajivandas	1 0
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Kamalaben Mohanlal	1 0
Fulkorben Gulabdas	1 0
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Dhanvidya Shantilal	1 0
Chandaben Dahyabhai	1 0
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Taramani Virmukhlal	1 0
Vina Verjivandas	1 0
Shreemati Shevaklal	1 0
Maniben Shavalal	1 0
Yasodanara Bansilal	1 0
Triveni Prabhudas	1 0
Gulabben Mothal	1 0
Ramdavati Mansukhlal	1 0
D. Th. tea merchant	1 0
Savati Vithaldas	1 0
Hasmukh Manulal	1 0
Chandraprabha Dhirajlal	1 0
Ishvarlal Maneklal	1 0
Manharlal Damodardas	1 0
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ALLEGED GERMAN INTERFERENCE

British Govt. Considers Austrian Letter

RUGBY, Feb. 10.

British Government have had a letter before them and are at present examining documents indicating the grounds upon which Austria complains of German interference in her internal affairs.

The Austrian Government have prepared their case in view of their decision in principle to bring the matter before the Council of the League of Nations. Copies of documents have been placed before French and Italian Governments with whom British Government are in consultation. —B. O. W.

SWISS TRANSFER AGREEMENT SIGNED

BERLIN, Feb. 10.

The Swiss Transfer Agreement has been signed whereby scrips belonging to Swiss creditors will be paid in full in return for additional German exports.—Reuter.

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ABOLISH CASTES

Mr. Jadhav's Bill

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

A Bill, which aims to abolish recognition of Hindu castes by Government and the courts and to call all the Hindus as "Brahmans" has been given notice of in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. B. V. Jadhav, a member from Bombay.

The statement of objects and reasons say:—

"The Hindus originally were of one status. They were not divided into classes. Then they were called Hansas. They came to be divided into four varnas or classes the Brahmans, the Kshiriyas, the Vaishyas, and the Shudras. At some later date the depressed classes were so called and were treated very harshly. In some parts of the country they were called the "Ati-Shudras," and in others the "Panchamas."

ROYAL PREROGATIVE.

The Law Member pointed out during the debate on the Untouchability Bill that if the depressed classes are removed from the category of our castes they must be given a definite status in the Hindu society. Some think that the status of Shudras should be assigned to them. But those, who are classed as Shudras, will not accept them into their food, and the present decision into four varnas is almost non-existent, as their place is taken by the various castes, many of which, are of very recent origin. It is the duty of a King, according to the Hindu Dharma Shastra, to assign a varna to an individual or a body of individuals and to degrade them to a lower class. Under the present conditions the legislature ought to exercise that royal prerogative.

It will be very convenient to refuse to recognise caste in Government records; and with this object in view thousands of Hindus got themselves enumerated as Hindus and refused to give the name of their caste. There are different provisions in the matter of inheritance and adoption according to the class of a person. All these cause a good deal of confusion and lead to a bitterness and inter-caste quarrels. Non-recognition of caste by Government and the courts is the only remedy. The Brahmans profess to be non-communal and, above caste considerations in the service of their motherland. They will, therefore, support this Bill. All Hindus were called Hansas in the ancient times. "Brahman" is a more intelligle term to-day and for that reason the Bill proposes to call all Hindus "Brahmanas."

DACOITS FIRE ON POLICE

Wounding Sub-Inspector They Loot Arms And Ammunition

RANGOON, February 11.

According to the Thongwa correspondent of the Rangoon Times, a gang of ten dacoits armed with a double-barrelled gun, two local made guns and dahs attacked the house of the headman of the village of Tamangyi, near Thomgwa and injuring a sub-Inspector of police decamped with two guns, two service revolvers and several rounds of ammunition belonging to the headman and police officers.

It is stated that in connection with an inquiry into a dacoity case, a police party including two sub-inspectors came to the village and were putting up at the house of the headman. While they were having their dinner, three men entered the house firing shots, followed by seven others. The dacoits overpowered the police party before they could offer resistance. In the struggle that ensued the dacoits assaulted the sub-Inspector, Mr. Maung Ba Nyun, who sustained injuries in the hand. Thereupon the dacoits looted arms and ammunition.

It is reported that the dacoits also took away property worth Rs. 250 and a criminal register. —A.P.

VISWABHARATI'S RURAL SERVICE

Mr. N. R. Sarkar's Tribute To Brati Balakas' Activities

SANTINIKETAN, Feb. 7.

In requesting Sjt. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar to give away the prizes to the Brati Balaks who gave splendid demonstrations of physical feats yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the anniversary celebrations of the Sriniketan, the Viswabharati Institute of rural reconstruction. Sjt. Kalimohan Ghosh spoke at length on the usefulness of the Brati Balaka Organisation. He reviewed the brilliant record of the various activities of the Bratibalakas and drew a vivid picture of what our villages might be if we could organise them in a manner consistent with the traditions of Indian civilisation.

CENTRE OF INDIAN LIFE

Sjt. Nalini Rajan Sarkar addressing the gathering said he found no suitable words to express his admiration of all that he had seen there. It would be presumptous on his part, he said, to pass any opinion on the work of the Viswabharati which set an example of real rural service to the whole of India. He agreed with the Poet that village was really the centre of Indian life and civilisation and the growth of village life were revived.

DONATION FOR BALAKAS

As a token of his appreciation of the performances by the Brati Balaka Sjt. Sarkar promised a donation of Rs. 250 for the equipments of the Brati Balakas.

In the evening there was conference of the Co-operative Health Societies organised by the rural work department of Sriniketan.

Sjt. Sarkar who presided over the function spoke in glowing terms of the methods of work and hoped that the Health Department of the Government might profitably spend money through such non-official organisation which would render splendid service to the people.

Sjt. Sarkar promised a donation of Rs. 200 for the proposed indoor hospital to be founded at Sriniketan.—United States.

Wanted Revolution In Agrarian And Economic System

NO PROGRESS WITHOUT REMOVAL OF ILLITERACY

Mr. Vaikunth Mehta On Limitations Of Co-operative Movement

HOW 18d. RATIO HAS RUINED AGRICULTURISTS

The following are extracts from the presidential address delivered by Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta at the United Provinces Co-operative Conference held at Basti on Sunday:—

Until about four years ago, I must honestaly admit, my faith in and zeal for co-operation were so unbounded that I could scarcely conceive of any rural economic problem that would not be amenable to treatment on co-operative lines. Even though my faith may be undimmed to-day and my zeal as ardent as before, I have a growing feeling that there are economic forces which are wholly beyond the power of co-operation to control, and that there has to be a veritable revolution in our agrarian and economic system—and in our outlook on life—before we can really bring happiness and prosperity to the agriculturists whom we have attracted to the banner of co-operation by the promise of a relief from usury and of better farming and better business.

EDUCATION FOUNDATION OF PROGRESS.

To bring about this transformation, the first desideratum is the diffusion of education and the immediate liquidaton of illiteracy. It is now over twenty-five years since the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, with the far-seeing vision of a statesman, called upon the reformed Government under the Morley-Minto regime to inaugurate a new era in this country by introducing throughout India a scheme of free and compulsory education. His pleadings, however, fell on deaf ears with the result that, we find to-day the doors of knowledge closed to no less than 92 per cent. of our population. Those were true statesmen and true co-operators who insisted that education was the foundation of all progress. To apply the words of Lenin to our conditions, as long as we have such a calamity as illiteracy in our country, it is impossible to talk of economc progress. The illiterate person is an outsider to all progressive thought, for without literacy there can be no progress—there are only rumours, gossip, prejudices, fairly tales—anything but conscious organized effort to achieve common economic ends. Let us hope that in view of the newly awakened interest of various governments in India in schemes of rural welfare, there will be inaugurated—if necessary with the aid of large subventions from the Central Government—a vigorous campaign for the liquidation of illiteracy in all parts of the country. It should be the duty of co-operators never to cease insisting on the introduction of free and compulsory education and at the same time accord to the education both of children boys and girls—and of adults—men and women—the foremost place in their programmes of better living and rural reconstruction. We want a redirection of our system of education, so that every individual becomes well-equipped both as a citizen in a new society and as a helpful unit in the economic life of the nation.

AS YOU WERE

A problem of equal importance that has hitherto defied solution is the abolition of usury and the relief of the peasant from the burden of debt. Conditions in this respect may differ from province to province; and in the United Provinces the peculiarity of the land tenures make the problem somewhat different from what it is in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies with their Ryotwari system where the peasant proprietors enjoy unrestricted rights of alienation. Nevertheless, it is as true of these provinces, as of other parts of India, that the burden of indebtedness had been growing even before the present depression set in, as is evidenced by the fact that the volume of debt which was computed at Rs. 300 crores by Sir Edward Maclagan twenty years ago was seen to have risen to Rs. 600 crores by about 1925 and to Rs. 300 crores when the Banking Committees completed their survey. The other day, in the Legislative Assembly, Sir George Schuster as Finance Member of the Government of India made an announcement agreeing to call yet another conference of representatives from various provinces further to discuss tis question. This announcement, however, leaves me cold; because I feel that notwithstanding the various investigations and inquires, reports and recommendations, the Government of India stand practically where they did in 1926, wholly uncommitted to anything like a definite policy on this vital problem which during the last three years of depression has become, if anything, much more acute in its intensity than ever before in recent times.

GOVERNMENT APATHY.

The student of economics measures this depression in terms of statistics which show that the income of the cultivators in Ind'a has been reduced by nearly a half in 1931-32 as compared with 1928-29. The proceeds which the agriculturist obtains from his produce are reduced by half by the fall in prices and as it is from such reduced proceeds that he has to meet his cash payment which are more or less fixed, such as revenue interest and instalment on debts, the difficulties of his situation may well be imagined. Measuring this depression in terms of India's external trade we find that our exports of private merchandise declined from Rs. 225.64 crores in 1930-31 to Rs. 160.55 crores in 1931-32 and to Rs. 135.62 in the year 1932-33. Economists all over the country and those interested in the welfare of the agriculturist have been advocating action in various directions and drawing attention to the well-planned measures for national recovery adopted in the United States of America and elsewhere. But almost alone among modern governments in the world, the Government of India refuse to have a policy of financial economic reconstruction, unless in this term reconstruction we are to include the rural welfare activities undertaken in some provinces and the appointment of economic experts to take preliminary measures for setting up a machinery for economic inquiry!

NECESSARY MEASURES.

The fact that out of a total agricultural debt of Rs. 125 crores, so large a portion as Rs. 75 crores is secured on the mortgage of land indicates, however, that the establishment of a system of land mortgage credit may be one method of obtaining relief. The least, therefore, that should be done, and done immediately, is to proceed along the well-considered lines recommended by the Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, especially such of them as have received the imprimatur of the Central Committee. Of these, the most important matters are the establishment of a provincial land mortgage bank, the modification of the laws relating to usury and insolvency, and the adoption of measures to regulate the operations of money-lenders. But even more important than these is the introduction of some essential modifications in the relations subsisting between the tenantry and the land-owners, which, however, is too delicate and difficult a problem to be examined by one who cannot claim to possess even a passing personal acquaintance with the agrarian problems of these provinces.

WANTED NATIONAL FISCAL POLICY.

The fourth factor of economic life that affects rural progress in general is the removal of the pressure of population on the land by the revival, introduction and development of art-crafts, small industries and subsidiary occupations. It is a tragedy that a nation whose skilled and industrious artisans turned out products that were famous throughout the world has now to be bidden to take to occupations other than agriculture, when owing to the fiscal policy that was pursued until recently the industries in which our population used to engage themselves were almost irretrievably ruined and the way was left open for imported goods from various countries to flood our markets. The introduction of machinery may have contributed to the decline of some of these industries, but as modern Japan—which is flooding the whole world with its hand and machine made products—shows even a late resort to modern industrialism is not an insuperable obstacle if there is the national will to be economically powerful. More than our own efforts to organize industries on co-operative lines, what we want is a national fiscal policy, a nation-wide preference for indigenous products and a generous measure of State aid and support. These postulated, there is enough artistic talent and workmanship in the country to turn out products that can compare favourably, in point of design, quality and price, with the best that is produced anywhere, provided, of course, the artisan is not turned into a wage-slave but works in an economically free atmosphere, either as an individual co-operator or as a member of a producers' organization sharing in the profits of the organisation equally with his confreres.

BANKERS FOR PROLETARIAT

Though it is a matter for some regret that in the Reserve Bank of India Bill, as introduced in the Legislative Assembly, practically no place was accorded to co-operative banks who are bankers for the proletariat, it is indeed gratifying that this defect in the projeced machinery was recognized, during the course of the later discussions, by several legislators and by the Finance Member himself. Not only did the legislature accept certain detailed proposals put forward by co-operators, but the Finance Member agreed to the demand made that the Reserve Bank should have attached to it a rural credit department specially charged with the duty of attending to the credit needs of the agricultural population. When this department comes into being and the Reservve Bank of India begins to function, I believe you will feel more keenly than you do to-day the need for a strong central organization at the apex which will represent your views to the central bank for the country and secure for you on the best possible terms the facilities of finance which you are entitled to enjoy. Unless there is such linking up of the rural credit organization with the resources of the State, controlled by the central bank for India, the agriculturist and the artisan can derive no benefit from any improvement in the credit of the State or any development of its credit machinery.

RUINOUS RATIO.

The mention of a currency policy leads me a topic which has a most intimate bearing on the prosperity of the agriculturist and on the well-being of the co-operative movement. As co-operators we are often supposed to eschew all other interests and to concern ourselves solely with the problems and issues that arise within the movement itself. But over twenty years' experience as a co-operative worker has convinced me that co-operation cannot afford to ignore other aspects of national economic life, as these often have an influence on our healthy growth that transcends by far the combined effect of the small privileges and concessions and improvements in procedure and working that we discuss and decide upon in our conferences and committees. A former chairman of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and a leading figure in the financial world of Bombay, the late Mr. B. F. Madon, warned co-operators seven years ago of the very serious troubles that were in store for them if Government persisted in adhering to the 18 pence ratio. Every word of what he prophesied—on the basis of facts and figures—has unfortunately come too true, and these seven years have seen agriculturists sink to lower and lower depths of poverty, indigence and indebtedness than even he could have foreseen. An examination of the fall in prices in various countries based on index numbers shows that both in Britain and India prices have undergone a precipitous fall during the last three years; but while in Britain the producers get at least the pre-war returns for their goods, what the Indian producers receive is as much as 13 points below the pre-war level. In Japan, prices have recovered in September 1933 the level of the prices of 1930 and are 36 points above the pre-war level. France, the United States of America, Japan and Great Britain—when it abandoned the gold standard—have all taken steps to raise agricultural prices, and there is no reason—except that India has no responsible national Government of its own—why India should not follow suit.

A MOST SUPERHUMAN TASK

I would beseech you to give this question all the attention that it demands because I believe that unless something is done in this direction, the co-operative movement is doomed to face an almost super-human task.

I was interested to read in the press, some time ago, a reference to a proposal accepted by the local Legislative Council, on the initiative of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, to draw up and adopt a scheme of economic planning for the provinces. Russia's example of ordered co-ordinated planning has found many imitators, but as experienced observers have pointed out what has yielded results in Russia, more than the soundness of the planning itself is the vigour with which, once the Five Years' Plan was drawn up, it was pursued and executed. We, in India, have had committees and commissions 'ad infinitum,' and some of these have sketched most admirable plans. But the misfortune with us lies in this that the authorities here instead of launching schemes of national welfare, once these have secured public support and approval, ponder so deeply over them that nothing is done for years and years; and the words inaction and apathy are writ large on the social annals of the last half a century or more.

SDAWESHI AND CO-OPERATION

Housing, banking, insurance are common economic ends which the urban classes can well secure by organizing themselves on co-operative lines. Consumers' co-operation, however, is a tougher proposition and that accounts for its slow progress in India. The need for co-operative action is presumably not so urgent or insistent, in normal times, in India as it was in Great Britain, for example, when the movement was first started; but the South has shown that there is a future for this branch of co-operation provided we have a membership steadfast in its loyalty and a zealous reliable hand of trained workers. What we men failed to achieve in this direction in Bombay has, however, well-nigh been accomplished by a group of young Gujarati women who, though their women's co-operative store, have rendered to the cause both of co-operation and Swadeshi yeoman service during the last few years. And the success of this endeavour leads me to suggest that if in any town or city there is a desire on the part of the consumers to secure genuine Indian goods at a fair price, the best agency for that purpose is a co-operative Swadeshi store. In such an institution we have a personnel that is amenable to the control of the consumers and can thus be trusted to supply goods guaranteed as Swadeshi. The further advantage is that as the element of profit-seeking is eliminated, the surplus earnings that accrue from the undertaking are available for distribution among the general body of consumers in proportion to their custom.

Another point of contact between the adherents of the gospel of Swadeshi and of the co-operative movement is in respect of the organization and development of rural and cottage industries. While on this topic, I would like to take this opportunity of wishing all success to your experiment of orgasizing the sugar industry on co-operative lines.

LESS OFFICIAL CONTROL

Co-operation will succeed only in so far as it carries public opinion with it, but that it will positively fail the moment it is looked upon as an integral part of the machinery of Government., In an outspoken memorandum addressed to the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the late Sir Horace Plunkett bewailed this tendency, but he was naturally unacquainted with the factors responsible for it. It should be Government's endeavour to withdraw more and more the control over their movement instead of stiffening such control and attempting to centralize power and responsibility in the Registrar. And the more affinity the movement possesses towards the other forces that go to build up New India the more vigor and life it will enjoy in future. I say this, in all humility, as one who, since his days of study were over, has been a co-operator first and last—and practically nothing else. Co-operation is, undoubtedly, one of the world forces seeking to build economic society more in accord with the dictates of humanity than the capitalist order which has apparently brought the whole world to day to the brink of ruin. But co-operation has its limitations, both internal and external, and it is inconvincible that it can flourish in a social atmosphere which is hostile or apathetic. It must be the concern of co-operators, therefore, to bring about a change in the atmosphere by education and propaganda and by establishing up live contact with other forces working in the same direction.

A NEW GOSPEL OF WEALTH

As Edward Carpenter says, "we need a new gospel of Wealth—namely the liberation of the real wealth of nations—the upbuilding of a glad and free creative Life among the millions and the growth of a healthy alert, handsome, and capable population, having in their midst the priceless flower of beauty and faithfully tending it in their daily life." The co-operative movement, as we know it ordinarily in India, may not exactly represent this gospel, but it is not too much to hope that incorporated in bolder and wider enterprises, with a more explicit plan and a deeper emotional appeal, it may yet become a more vigorous force than it is to day in our social and political life. It is only then that we shall live to see inaugurated in our midst that co-operative commonwealth of which poets have sung and philosophers dreamt since the days of Plato—a modernized World State, equalitarian, socialistic, cosmopolitan and creative, which must be the life-work of a body of men and women have who dedicate themselves to the mighty purpose of seeking to bring about world-wide reconstruction.

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Is It Protection Or Imperial Preference?

Proposals Do Not Adequately Safeguard Indian Textiles

The All-India Swadeshi Sangh has issued the following for public information:—

The demand of the textile industry in this country for a further dose of protection is being met to some extent by Government. But what Government mean by protection and assistance to an indigenous industry from competition from abroad is Imperial Preference in order evidently not to offend the susceptibility of one of India's foremost competitor in the supply of textile fabrics to her vast population, Lancashire. The other supplier is Japan whom also British Imperial policy cannot afford to offend. A realisation of this important factor is necessary in order to comprehend clearly the attitude displayed by Government in their measures to advance the interests of the indigenous textile industry through legislative protective action.

From the point of view of the Swadeshist who can never afford to ignore the interests of the consumer, let it be asserted at once that these repeated doses of protection to an industry which has not been able to put its own house in order, will not be of lasting benefit to it in pulling it out of the present morass of depression. It is a moot point whether such artificial props as protection will ever save an industry to establish itself so firmly as to defy all competition. Protection is invaluable and ought to be given promptly in the case of an infant industry like sericulture in this country or like the number of small industries which have been recently established in India but which will wilt away when faced with unfair competition. In the case of the textile industry one cannot say that it is an infant industry. So far, of course, as it is handicapped by factors which it cannot control state protection is necessary. If it suffers from unfair competition and dumping it has every reason to demand State aid in the form of protective duties. At the present moment our textile industry cannot be said to suffer from dumping from the West but from the East.

INADEQUATE

The protection now proposed for it however, is of such a type that its true interests will not be safeguarded. The terms of the Mody-Lees Pact and the Indo-Japanese Agreement clearly indicate that what their champions have in view is only temporary relief to a section of the industry, not the desire to make the manufacture of textile fabrics in the country itself a commercial proposition based on fundamentally sound footing. Nor can the consumer feel elated over this exhibition of unscientific application of the protection principle because he knows from previous bitter experience that a section of the industry is only interested in exploiting him. It uses cotton of non-Indian origin, has the advantage of cheap labour and long working experience but is still recklessly committed to the managing agency system and never anxious to cheapen the price to the consumer and has no idea of developing the opportunities of internal trade.

BOARD'S REPORT

The case of the Indian textile industry was referred to the Tariff Board two years ago. The Board sent its report to Government in November 1932. Government considered it advisable to give it a long rest in their pigeon holes and let it out only after the Mody-Lees Pact and the Indo-Japanese Agreement were concluded. This hesitation to release the report for publication is indicative of the official attitude towards the Indian textile industry. A vital recommendation of the Tariff Board presupposes the discontinuance of Imperial Preference. Government have ignored the recommendation. The public is now bound to ask whether the two agreements could have been concluded in the manner they have been, had the Board's recommendations been published before the negotiations with the Lancashire and the Japanese Delegations began. The Board states in its report "that the majority of mills in India find it impossible, without adequate aid of protection to realise any return on capital or to find adequate sums for depreciation and in many cases even to meet the whole of their out of pocket expenses."

So parlous was the state of the Indian textile industry, according to a body of scientific inquiries like the Board. And yet in its recommendations the Board has calculated the measure of protective assistance the industry requires mainly by taking into account the working of "second class" mills. As it is, the very fact that forty Bombay mills have closed down indicates the tottering condition of a large section of the industry whose condition the Board ought to have taken into account. We will not dwell here on the details of the measure of protection recommended. What we want to emphasise is that the nature of the protection leaves the weaker vesse in the lurch, while the strong and mighty who can prosper without assistance are in the happy position of enjoying further protection.

NO REAL HELP

But the Tariff Bill introduced by Government in the Assembly, while dropping fortunately the egregious suggestion of Mr. Mody and friends that the ad valorem duty on cotton peicegoods should be brought down from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent. widens the door of Imperial Preference by revising the former Imperial Preference rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem to a scale which will delight the importer of British textiles. Now the preference proposed for British manufactures is to be in the case of certain types of piecegoods and cotton piecegoods approximately about 25 per cent ad valorem. It is proposed also to give 20 per cent ad valorem preference to silk and artificial silk fabrics. Yet we are told by a journal which would like its readers to believe that under the new Bill Lancashire will benefit only moderately, that "all that is granted to Lancashire at the moment is reduction in the rate of duty on yarn and on rayon piecegoods." Experience will prove that this little means much and that unless the Bombay textile industry in particular and textile concerns in India generally study the problem of cheapening their prices for the Indian consumer they will be floored again with foreign competition.

WHERE JAPAN EXCELS

It is interesting in this connection to remember that although additional protective duties were imposed upon Japanese piecegoods by the Indian Government in June last, not only was Japan able to maintain her imports of cotton piecegoods at the same level as formerly, but her imports into India during the half year ending 31st December 1933 totalled 71.1 million yards, a figure which shows that even a 75 per cent duty did not affect her trade much. Let it be remembered that Japan obtains her raw material from abroad, and her "real" wages to the workers mean considerable expenditure to the employers, as housing, boarding, insurance medical relief and a number of other amenities are provided to the workers. But the Japanese buying of raw material and her selling of the finished product have developed on such excellent co-operative lines that cost of production works out much lower in Japan than in India. As regards the United Kingdom during the same period the British imports in Long-cloths and shirtings rose by 160,000 yards to 917,000 yards. It is clear that the nature of protection afforded by Government in their Bill will not help the indigenous industry against its two chief competitors.

A good deal of agitation is evidenced in Japan because of the revision of duties proposed in the Tariff Amending Bill. We noticed in a previous Brochure the case of imports of Fents (defective piecegoods) as also umbrellas, pencils, soap, and sugar-candy, articles which ought to be subjected to heavier duties than even those proposed in the revised schedule. As regards Fents in particular the following statistics will indicate how urgent is the need of a revised schedule.

IMPORTS OF FENTS INTO BOMBAY

	1st half of 1933	2nd half
	(in million yards)	
United Kingdom	3.1	4.0
Japan	1.1	5.1
America	3.6	5.0

It will be noticed that Japan was able during a period of six months to increase by five times her import of Fents into India.

INDIAN SILK INDUSTRY

The Government Bill proposes to give protection to the silk industry. The Tariff Board report on the sericultural industry was sent to Government in May 1933 and its recommendations regarding protection to the industry appear totally inadequate in view of the experience of the next six months after the report was published. The influx of artificial silk mixtures into India during these months has been so great that had the Board made a report on the condition of the industry by the end of 1933 we are certain its recommendations would have been of another kind. The Board recommends that the ad valorem rates of doty on silk goods should be raised to 83 per cent. It is also proposed that the rates of duty on silk mixtures should be raised to 60 per cent. The question is whether India can have even under these revised duties an adequate power to safeguard her own industry against foreign competition.

HUGE IMPORTS

During the latter half of 1933 Japan nearly trebled her imports of artificial silk goods in India, while Italy's contribution to this imports of artificial silk goods was double that of her sendings during the first half of the year. As regards the import of artificial silk yarn it is noticeable that while Italy and Japan lost in import during the latter half of 1933, the United Kingdom increased its contributions from 561,000 lbs. to 796,000 lbs. and Germany increased hers from 213,000 lbs. to 280,000 lbs.

In this connection it must be pointed out that what is urgently necessary in India is greater attention by the State to the fostering of cocoon breeding industry. The experiments made years ago by the Tatas in the Mysore State were pioneer efforts in this direction. The Mysore State itself is doing much to improve sericulture but what is wanted is an intensive effort in British India to secure improved results on mulberry plantations and to provide through State aid adequate information in regard to the manufacture of filatures. The extent of silk hand spinning industry in this country is considerable but it needs co-ordination and encouragement to yield better economic results. In all these aspects of the industry Japan has a lesson to teach us.

NO GOOD DELAYING

In this connection it is worth particular mention that the importers of foreign silk in this country admit in a representation to the Commerce Member that the duties proposed will affect certain varieties of imports entirely and will crush half the silk trade. They propose that a committee of experts should be appointed by Government to go through the whole matter before asking for legislative sanction to the official measure. These are delay tactics. From the point of view of the Swadeshist the first concern is the development of the indigenous sil kindustry, not making it possible for the importing interests to continue to reap a rich harvest. The vast mass of India's population can afford to go without silk fabrics and the rich that support foreign trade must pay heavily for the luxury they enjoy.

CATTLE AND AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT BORIVLI.

(From A Correspondent).

A Cattle and Agricultural Show is to be held in the Kulap Wadi of the Khatau Estate at Borivli to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow when demonstrations in agricultural and Cattle improvements, as well as lectures by Experts would be given. A number of prizes would also be awarded to the exhibits of seeds, vegetables, fruits, Cattle etc. The prize distribution ceremony would be performed by Mr. Perry, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay and the suburban district at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday. The show would be an unique opportunity for getting knowledge regarding the improved practice specially in the culture of vegetables, fruits and the dairying which has got much importance here on account of the vicinity of the big Bombay market.

KARACHI, Feb. 10.

The inward Air Mail arrived at 10-20 p.m. with ten passengers.

—A.P.

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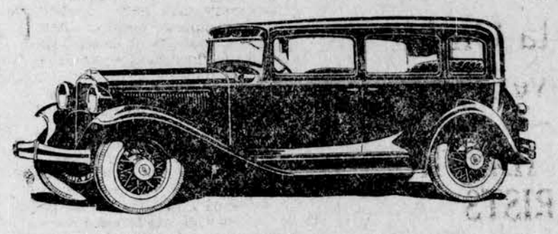

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7 ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL

Judgment In Delhi Gurdwara Raid Case

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Sessions Judge of Delhi sentenced seven persons to three years rigorous imprisonment each and acquitted one on charges of having twice raided the Gurdwara Matasundri near the Delhi Jail.

They were arrested during their second attempt following a scuffle with some Sikhs.

One of the arrested persons turned approver.

Two of the convicted persons, are, it is reported, implicated in another case in Aligarh where they had given different names.—A.P.

APPEAL REJECTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Saturday.

The Additional Sessions Judge of Thana has rejected an appeal preferred by Gulam Rasul Mahomed Hussein and Lakshya Govind against their conviction on a charge of kidnapping a girl with intent to force her to marry the first appellant and sentence of 18 months' hard labour passed on each of them by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, agreeing with the Jury's majority verdict (4:1) of guilty of the charge brought against them.

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"Bombay's Responsibility Towards Her Children"

Miss Davis Makes Strong Case For Proper Borstal Institution For Unruly Girls

Few of the lecturers, in this course, can avoid mention of the need of Child Welfare.

This is natural, owing to the key-position of the child in all plans of social reconstruction. Psychology has taught us that childhood is the most suggestible and impressionable period in life and that, the influence of environment is more potent than that of mere heredity. It, therefore, follows that child with a bad environment is likely to develop anti-social habits.

The destitute child and young delinquent may prove the adult beggar and grown criminal of to-morrow. Commonsense and economy urge that prevention is better than cure and that steps may be taken, not only to prevent this wastage of human life, but redirect its energies towards the social good. Western experience has shown that the rescue and rehabilitation of children of this type have helped towards the reduction of adult crime.

The child of to-day may become either the criminal or the good citizen of to-morrow. Everything depends upon the degree of State protection afforded to him during the period of childhood. Money spent on such protection is, therefore, an investment for the future and helps forward a saving not only of money, but of humanity and assists in cutting losses and building up assets of citizenship in the future.

With the above remarks Miss M. K. Davis prefaced her lecture on "Child Welfare," delivered on Saturday at Neighbourhood House in the "Bombay Looks Ahead" Series. Continuing, the lecturer, in the course of an address of absorbing interest, said:—

It is now nearly seven years since the Children Act was put into operation in Bombay City, and since the establishment of the Children's Aid Society, which runs the Remand Home at Umarkhadi, which is responsible for the inquiry work required by the Juvenile Court and which manages a Junior Reformatory School in the same compound.

Such short-lived experience, however, is sufficient to show that in the destitute, neglected, victimised and delinquent child exists an urgent problem manifest within the city limits, but often rooted in the mofussil and other parts of India. Lack of compulsory education, acute poverty conditions, unemployment, insanitary housing all play their part in providing a bad environment, whilst the presence of an unsolved 'mawali' and beggar problem in the city and the practice of indiscriminate charity on a wide scale by the public are two additional factors tending to stimulate the problem presented by the destitute and neglected child.

In the course of nearly seven years, hundreds of children have been arrested in Bombay City under the Bombay Children Act and admitted to the Umarkhadi Home.

An admission list averaging 710 per annum for the last 6-1/2 years and an attendance register which points to the daily average of 88.3 children in the Umarkhadi Home show the volume of the work actually tapped. It has, however, to be remembered that, the actual work done probably represents only the fringe of the problem actually being touched.

EDUCATE PUBLIC.

The first requirement is an educated public opinion on the subject. Only by means of effective propaganda can many of our present false ideas be dissipated. Firstly, people must be made to understand that spending on such work to-day, means saving in money and human lives in the future. Secondly, police officials must be made to realise that time spent in the effective operation of the Children Act will, in the future, lead to time saved in the pursuit of criminals. The magistracy must be assured that commitment of the boy with a bad record to a Reformatory or Borstal School is not a measure of vindictiveness, but the provision of necessary assistance in the time of the child's need.

Parents must acquire sufficient trust and understanding to regard the Juvenile Court as a place of friendly help, and thereby, be prepared to bring their own uncontrollable children before the court if home influence fails to have effect. The general public must be made to understand that they have a direct responsibility towards the protection of children in their city and that, thereby, ready help may be obtainable from the public themselves in the arrest of destitute children and further negative assistance must be forthcoming in refusal to mete out indiscriminate charity.

SIMPLIFIED LEGISLATION.

Two things are required for the simplification of legislation dealing with destitute children and young offenders. In the first place Bombay of the future will be dissatisfied with only a local Children Act on the Bombay Statute Book and will work for the passage of an All-India Children Act, whereby closer co-operation will be possible between different provinces regarding the repatriation of up-country children and whereby much confusion will be obviated from the passage of similar but varying acts in the different provinces.

Secondly the citizen of the future will take steps to secure a simplification of local laws dealing with juveniles. At the present no less than four are in force, of which two are All-India measures and two are local acts. Bombay of the future will probably see only two laws in operation dealing with juveniles of this type. One of these will be the Children Act, dealing with the juveniles under 16 years of age and the second will be the Borstal Act for juveniles aged between 16 and 21 years. Both these Acts should be made All-India Acts and their inclusion on the Assembly statute book should act as an incentive for standardised action being taken in the different provinces.

UNIFIED CONTROL.

Legislation regarding children has grown up in a piecemeal way; institutions have also been established in a haphazard manner. The result is that, in respect of institutions under Government control, reformatory schools are at present under the Director of Public Instruction and the Borstal School under the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Voluntary institutions, in some cases, are receiving grants covering the major portion of their expenditure, in others the only payment is by capitation fees in respect of children committed by the court. Progress in the future can only be secured when some degree of centralised control has been instituted on a par with the Children's Branch of the Home Office in England.

In the report of the recent Committee of Inquiry regarding the care of destitute children and young offenders recommendaton is made for the establishment of a Juvenile Branch working under some already established Government department. Central control operating through a Chief Inspector should secure a higher standard of work throughout the Presidency, should provide for regular inspection of all institutions receiving children from the courts and should disburse grants on some co-ordinated plans. In addition a Juvenile Branch would become the headquarter of the work in the Presidency and propaganda work for the education of public opinion would be part of its work.

INSTITUTIONS.

In the future, given this hope for extension of work, Bombay will be relieved of the present problem of insufficient accommodation in certified schools and reformatory institutions.

Bombay of the future will require much greater institutional provision than exists at the present as it is hoped that the Bombay Children Act will be extended throughout the Presidency in its operation and with the creation of district and city Juvenile Courts that supply of children for school commitment must increase.

TREATMENT IN THE OPEN.

In the West the vast majority of children who appear before the Juvenile Court are not committed to school but are dealt with in the open under the system of probation. This system can never be used to such a degree in the East owing to the prevalence of destitution but it could be used with far greater effect than it is being used at the present time, given two things. In the first place steps should be taken either to secure the passage of an All-India Probation Act or, in the meantime, to amend the Bombay Children Act in order that an order of supervision may be passed on a young offender without the necessity of registering a conviction. Probation means testing and the test supplied is the imposition of a certain period during which, a juvenile, under the guidance of wise supervision, is released on a promise of good behaviour. In the event of the conduct of the child proving satisfactory, conviction, which has been suspended, is escaped. The second requirement in Bombay is a supply of paid, whole-time, supervision workers. At the present in the City the work has to be carried out by a band of volunteers under the guidance of one trained worker. If treatment in the open is to be extended throughout the Presidency a supply of paid and voluntary workers will be required.

Bombay of to-day bears witness to the presence in her midst of a serious problem in the destitute and delinquent child. Bombay of to-day present the beginning of an attempt to deal with the problem as it affects the city and suburbs of Bombay. Bombay of to-day shows an awakened conscience in the matter in some circles but in general public opinion remains uneducated. People have still to realise the national importance of the child and it is hoped that, in the near future, steps will be taken to carry out the major recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry regarding Destitute Children and Young Offenders.

COINS OF EGYPT AND AFGHANISTAN

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

A factory for the production of counterfeit coins of Egypt and Afghanistan was discovered today when the C. I. D. raided a house in Ajmere gate and arrested a man with more than 10,000 coins of both countries.

It is understood that the Governments of Egypt and Afghanistan have been for some time puzzled by innumerable counterfeit coins getting into their countries until on obtaining certain information they sent a few C.I.D. people to India to investigate in conjunction with the Indian police.

In the course of a search of the house the police are reported to have discovered a factory fitted with a complete apparatus for the manufacture of coins. Police investigation continues and it is believed there exists a big gang of men engaged in this work.—A.P.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN RIOTING

40 Demonstrators Detained In Hospital

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, Feb. 10.

The casualty list in last night's rioting according to the Prefect of Police, shows none was killed, but 40 policemen were wounded, nearly all by revolver shots, only one seriously.

Roughly 40 demonstrators are still in hospital. The majority of other wounded have been taken home after being bandaged. Enquiries are being made into the identities of the 50 foreigners who have been arrested among the demonstrators.

Ten demonstrators who had been arrested had all in their possession revolvers and cans of petrol.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES TO WORK NORMALLY

French Premier Given Assurance

PARIS, Feb. 10.

The future of M. Chappe is peesenting a difficult problem as he made clear his unwillingness to accept any other position than Prefect of Police.

Premier Doumergue has failed to persuade the secretary of the General Labour Confederation to call off a 24 hour general strike arranged on the 12th but the latter has agreed that essential services will work normally and there will be no street demonstrations.—Reuter.

NO PAPERS IN PARIS TO-DAY

PARIS, Feb. 11.

No newspaperns will appear in Paris on Monday on account the general strike.—Reuter.

Official Denial From Kashmir

SIALKOT, Feb. 10.

A communique issued by the Government of Kashmir contradicts a report published in a vernacular newspaper that showers of cold water were thrown from an engine on the mob n Kashmir where the temperature at present ranges between 10 and 17 degrees.—A.P.

Announcement

We are glad to ANNOUNCE that the Company has made the PROGRESS mentioned below in its NEW LIFE business and thank all its POLICY-HOLDERS, SYMPATHISERS and FIELD-WORKERS for the unrestricted co-operation they have rendered to the Company, and trust that the same will be continued hereafter in greater measure.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

BIHAR GOVT. PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Organising Committee Makes Proposals

PATNA, Feb. 10.

Details regarding the grant of loans for reconstruction of houses in Bihar are understood to have been settled at a meeting held at the Government House to-day of the Organising Committee appointed to assist the Governor in the administration of the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund.

Steps are being taken to obtain a loan from the Government of India.

It appears that loans to be advanced for the purpose of reconstruction are to be spread over a period of ten years and the maximum sum to be advanced will be Rs. 5,000 in each case.

The question of semi-permanent structures for sufferers was also considered, and it is stated that Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned for Muzaffarpur for the purpose, Rs. 2,000 for Motihari, Rs. 2,000 for Darbhanga and Rs. 2,000 for Saran.

It is expected more funds will be allotted for the purpose on demand from local officers in the affected areas.—A.P.

RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEM IN BIHAR

PATNA, Feb. 10.

A communique announces that Government will introduce an emergent bill in the Legislative Council next week to facilitate the granting of building loans to private persons.

The Communique which also deals with other matters runs as follows:—

Following are among relief measures undertaken by the Government in the earthquake area in Bihar. Arrangements have been completed for a survey of levels to be carried out by the Survey of India in those parts of North Bihar, which have been badly affected by the earthquake, the results of which will be known by the end of May. This work will indicate what areas are likely to be endangered by floods during the next rains, and will also be valuable in connection with the maintenance of irrigation systems, reconstruction and rebuilding of towns, realignment of roads and rebuilding of bridges and culverts.

SURVEY OF DAMAGE

The Local Government have also started a survey of damage done to fields by the earthquake. This work has been started experimentally in a limited area north of Muzaffarpur, so that experience may be gained and work taken up rapidly on a large scale as soon as water recedes from the areas where it is at present lying and allows of the extension of operations.

Arrangements for the disposal of the sugarcane crop have now been entrusted to the Director of Industries, Mr. S. Lall, I.C.S. who has been provided with a staff of 6 officers.

A new Superintending Engineer's Circle is being created and four new Executive Engineers Divisions for the reconstruction of Government buildings. In addition four other Executive Engineer's Divisions will be created to assist Local Bodies and private persons in reconstruction. A Supply Officer will be employed under the Relief Commissioner for the purpose of securing adequate supplies of building material at par rates and will be available for future reconstruction of public and private buildings.

ADVANCES TO GOVT. EMPLOYEES

The Local Government have already passed orders regarding the grant of advances to their own employees, and hope to introduce an emergent bill in the Provincial Legislative Council next week to facilitate the granting of building loans to private persons."—A.P.

"7,009 DEAD" UPTO SATURDAY

PATNA, Feb. 10.

A communique issued by Government dated February 10th gives the "total number of deaths reported to date is 7,009."—A. P.

RAJEN BABU FUND TOPS 10 LAKHS

PATNA, Feb. 10.

The total sum received by the Biha Central Relief Committee of Bihar Central Relief Committee of to Rs. 10.32, 540, till Saturday afternoon.

'QUAKE SHOCK FELT AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, February 11.

A slight earthquake shock lasting for a few seconds was felt here at 10 a.m. to-day.

No damage has so far been reported.—A.P.

SAURASHTRA SAITO SENDS Rs. 5,000

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Feb. 10.

Kakalbhai Kothary Secretary, Saurashtra Seva Samati sends the following for publication.

The Saurashtra Seva Samati sent an instalment of Rs. 5,000 to Babu Rajendraaprasad. The Samiti issued thnree special partikas and distributed 20.000 copies throughout Kathiawad. Collections are going on and funds so collected are mostly sent directly to Babu Rajendraprasad.

Gandhi Seva Ssna Collects Rs. 11500

The following is a further list of donations collected by the Gandhi Seva Sena for Babu Rajendra Prasad Relief Committee:—

	Rs	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged	11134	6	6
J.	200	0	0
Through Smt. Sitabai Padbidri	7j	0	0
Sjt. Krishnalal Vithaldas	51	0	0
The above, including			
The alove, including amounts less than Rs. 50 total Rs.	11550	10	

Rs. 500 Received At Central Office

The Secretary of the Central Relief Committee writes:—

The following are futher contributions received by the Central Oce, Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Road, on Saturday.—Mr. V K Bhagwat, Treasurer, Ratnagiri District Flood Relief Fund, thro: Mr. I. S. Patel

	Rs	a.	p
The Teachers and students of Shri Cutchi Visa Oswal Sthanakwasi Jain Pattshala	200	0	0
Mr. Desai Khandubhai Rhimbhai from Navsari	171	0	0
The Mistresses and pupils of Shri Cutchi Visa Oswal Sthanakwasi Kanyashala	100	0	0
Taj Mahal Hotel Taxi Drivers thro: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu	15	8	0
Sundry book collection	13	0	6
	0	12	0
	g00	4	0

The Lad Gryati Mandals (joint auspices) have managed to get a Drama Show "Shalivahan" from the Proprieters Lakshmi Kant Natak Samaj on the 19th instant and will be staged at the Victoria Theatre.

Fancy And Piecegood's Merchants Sympathy

At a special Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Country Fancy and Managing Committee of Fancy and Grey Piecegoods Merchants' Grey Piecegoods Merchants' Association a Sub-Committee was appointed to invite contributions and to collect funds and cloth. An appeal was made to all the Merchants in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market.

The Association was able to collect in all an amount of Rs. 1201/- in addition to 25 wholesale Bales of Cotton Piecegoods and from the retail pieces received 16 Basel were prepared. These were forwarded to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

Wadhwan Contributes Over Rs. 3,000

The Dewan of Wadhwan state writes: The following is the list of contributions towards the "Viceroy's Earthquake Fund" from Wadhwan:

	Rs	a.	p
Wadhwan State	1,500	0	0
His Highness Maharana Shri Joravarsinhji, Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan from his private purse.	500	0	0
Her Highness Bamasaheb	125	0	0
Her Highness Rani Saheb	125	0	0
K. S. Karansinhji	100	0	0
K. S. Bansinhji	100	0	0
K. S. Sursinhji	100	0	0
K. S. Harischandrasinhji	100	0	0
Rana Shri Jalamsinhji	100	0	0
Officers & Etc.	162	0	0
Miscellaneous	139	0	0
Total	3,051	0	0

CATTLE CAMP AT MONGHYR

We have received the following telegram from Hon. Secretary Mr. Jayantilal N. Manker from Monghyr:—

"Started Cattle Camp Monghyr Cheap Fodder Shop opening 200 cattle admitted large number expected raise funds.—Manker."

A cattle camp has been opened at Monghyr, and 200 animals have been admitted, and they are fed from the funds at the disposal of this Committee. Great rush of animals is expected every minute in view of the distress on that side. To feed hundrers of animals every day required a large funds. A shop for supplying cheap fodder, etc. has been opened in Monghyr to give fodder at cheap rates.

In view of the number of animals admitted on the first day of the opening of camp, and the expected rush of animals on subsequent days we appeal to the generous public to send their donation to save the dumb animals and the cattle wealth of the country. Please remit your donation to the Bombay Humanitarian League, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

"BIHAR DAY" IN BARODA

Okha Port Administration Sensation

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Feb. 10.

The Baroda State Praja Mandal Earthquake Relief Fund has amounted to about rupees three thousand. Mr. Abbas Tyabjee has issued an appeal, on behalf of the Praja Mandal to observe "Bihar Day" on 11th and also on 12th in certain cases, for collecting funds for the sufferers and homeless of Bihar, and has urged all people of Baroda State to observe it. Mr. Dhurandhar, Chief Justice., has donated Rs. 100 to the Viceroy Earthquake Relief Fund.

The State has issued an order that the Kali Paraj people are to be termed "Rani Paraj people" henceforward.

An inquiry was held about the administration of Okha Port. In this ase one of the highest officials of the State was alleged to have given certain extra concessions to certain merchants in Okha Port. After a long inquiry, the official has been, it is understood, acquitted and orders are issued to file the case.

Sar Suba Mr. Manilal Nanavati has gone to Mehsana District to look into details of loss to the peasantry due to the present cold wave, amongst other things.

Comrade Tara has been elected president of the Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union, after the deportation of Mr. Pangarkar by the Baroda State authorities.

A new joint-stock company has been formed called Jagrati Press, Ltd

HOSTEL FOR WOMEN.

At Amreli a hostel for women has been opened at the hands of Shrimati Shantaben Yodh, a prominent social worker of Kathiawar. She urged women to understand the importance of social reform, economic emancipation and physical culture. An address was presented to her under the joint auspices of Amreli Mahila Mandal, Mahila Pustakalaya, Mahila Vidyalaya and Kathiawar Sevak Samaj.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

In my previous letters, it was urged to have a school of economics for Baroda. The local weekly "Sayaji Vijaya" has stressed the point stating that "What Baroda wants is a school of economics where experts can exchange their ideas on the currents and cross-currents of Baroda Economics." It is to be seen now what response the economists of Baroda give to such an appeal.

SPEED KING OUT TO BREAK OWN RECORD

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, February 11.

The American Automobile Association has received a definite assurance that Mr. Malcolm Campbell will attempt beat his own land speed record of 272 miles an hour in August on the Salduro lake bed near the Salt Lake City. The deposit of hard packed mineral salts is considered to make one of the few surfaces on which a speed of 300 miles an hour is practicable.

Indian Interests Sacrificed!

Hoare Over-rules Schuster's Proposal For Equalizing Import And Excise Duties On Mineral Oils

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, February 11.

I understand from lobby talks in the Assembly circles that the Secretary of State has overruled the opinion of Sir George Schuster in favour of equalizing Import duty and Excise duty on kerosene oil and other mineral oils.

This matter is now pending before the Assembly on the resolution of Mr. S C Mitra and the debate on it will be concluded on Wednesday.

LOSS OF RS. 70 LAKHS.

Sir G Schuster was anxious to have this resolution accepted by the Government as it would have yielded revenue of about 70 lakhs. In fact, so hopeful was Sir G Schuster of getting this extra income that he was hoping to include this in the last budget.

Indian Speakers in the Assembly maintain that the B O C Company's capital is more than 90 per cent British and that British Government has over 50 per cent capital interest in the Shell combine and therefore British Government is interested in keeping the existing advantage to the Shell interests at the cost of Indian revenues.

It is well-known that Government of India has taken stand in the interest of India but it has been overruled.

GOVT. WILL NOW OPPOSE.

An interesting point arises whether the fiscal autonomy convention is thereby repudiated. Technically, the convention means that when Government and legislature agree the Secretary of State shall not intervene. But Government of India beforehand makes sure of the attitude of the Secretary of State before deciding whether it should agree with legislature. Thus the Government of India having been told of the opposition of the Secretary of State would oppose the resolution and have it defeated with the support of the European Group.

IN EVENING OF LIFE I AM NOT LIKELY TO TAKE UP SECTIONAL CAUSE

TRINCHINOPOLY, Feb. 11

Mahatma Gandhi went through a crowded programme in Trichinopoly. He was the recipient of numerous gifts and purses for the Harijan cause, the purse presented by the public amounting to Rs 1,930.

Sanatanists held anti-demonstrations, but these did not interfere with Mahatma Gandhi's programme and there were no unseemly incidents.

UNPRECEDENTED

Mahatma Gandhi addressed a large gathering of women and later a public meeting at the Puttur Maidan, which was unprecedented for its size, the audience numbering nearly 30,000. Addressing this gathering Gandhiji said:—

"I may give you this absolute assurance, not only to these Mussalman friends, but through them to all whom it may concern, that in the evening of my life I am not likely to take up a sectional cause to the injury of the public cause. And if at the present moment I appear to be advocating a sectional cause, you may depend upon it that behind that sectional cause lies deep down a desire that the whole of the public may benefit by it. For, I do not believe that life is divided into separate air-tight compartments. On the contrary, it is an undivided and indivisible whole and, therefore, what is or may be good for one must be good for all. Whatever activity fails to stand that unmistakable test is an activity that must be abjured by all who have the public weal at heart.

Proceeding Mahatma Gandhi said:

"Having throughout my life believed in this doctrine of universal good, never have I taken up any activity, be it sectional or national, which would be detrimental to the good of humanity as a whole and in pursuing that universal goal I discovered years ago that untouchability as it is practised to-day among Hindus is not only a hindrance to the march of Hindus to their general good, but also hindrance to the march of India to her own good and the good of humanity.

HE WHO RUNS MAY SEE

He who runs may discover for himself how this untouchability has taken in its snaky coil not merely caste Hindus, but all other communities representing different faiths in India, that is Mussalmans, Christians and others. In dealing with the monster of untouchability my own innermost desire is not only that the brotherhood of the Hindus may be achieved, but my desire is essentially that the brotherhood of man, be he Hindu, Mussalman, Christian, Parsi or Jew, may be realised.

THEY ARE ALL ONE

For, I believe in the fundamental truth of all the great religions of the world. I believe that they are all God-given and I believe that they were necessary for the people to whom those religions were revealed and I believe that if only we could all of us read the Scriptures of the different faiths from the standpoint of the followers of those faiths, we should find that they are at bottom all one and all helpful to one another.

LIVING FAITH

"Hence it is that I have not hesitated to ask all non-Hindus to help me in this mission and it is because I have a living faith in my mission and because that faith is based on extensive experience that I have not hesitated to say with the greatest deliberation that if we Hindus do not destroy this monster of untouchability it will devour both Hindus and Hinduism.

And when I ask you to purify your hearts of untouchability, I ask of you nothing less than this that you should believe in the fundamental uity and equality of man. I invite you all to forget that there can be any distinctions of high and low among children of one and the same and only God."—A. P.

AGA KHAN'S SERVICE TO ISLAM

Muslim Conference Committee Is Grateful To His Highness

NEW DELHI, February 11.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the All India Muslim Conference held to-day at the Western Hotel, New Delhi, considered the general political situation in the country and passed resolutions expressing regret at the death of Khan Bahadur Sayed Mohammad Hussain, late Education Minister, Bihar Government, and of the Hon Mr Abdul Hamid, who was a member of the Council of State from Burma, and offering deep sympathy to the families in their bereavement.

Other resolutions expressed sympathy with the sufferers in Bihar and appealed to all sympathisers to give generous help to them.

MOSQUE REBUILDING.

The Board expressed gratification at the offer made by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema to give its services in rebuilding mosques in Bihar.

The Board further erpressed its sense of gratitude to the Aga Khan, president of the conference, for his services to Islam and to the cause of India in evolving the future constitution of India.

Maulana Shafee Daudi, Sir Malik Ferozekhan Noon, Nawab Sir Mohamed Yusuf and Chaudhury Zafrullah Khan were present.—A.P.

WOMAN DIES OF BURNS

Ujamba Amichand (18), living near Princess Street, sustained extensive burns, as a result of her sari catching fire while she was lighting a stove on Feb. 6. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died on Sunday morning.

FAMINE THREATENS AFFECTED AREAS

Many Of Villages Still Unapproachable Except By Country Boats

The Bihar Central Relief Committee Muzaffarpur has issued the following report:—

The following is a general survey of the conditions prevailing in the whole district. Out of the three sub-divisiins viz., Sitamarhi, Hajipur and Muzaffarpur, the first one is the most affected. Extreme poverty is prevailing here and the problem has become so serious and difficult to be tackled, owing to lack of immediate and enough resources that famine is expected any time.

RELIEF WORK

There are about three relief societies, viz, Kashi Seva Samiti, Ramkrishna Mission etc., working co-ordinatedly with the Bihar Central Relief Committee in this area. The Bihar Central Relief Committee has opened five relief centres here. The Kashi Seva Samiti having exhausted its resources returned to its headquarters after rendering all possible services they could.

IN THE HAJIPUR SUB-DIVISION

Many houses have been destroyed. Some villages seem to be completely effaced from the earth. The town of Lalganj is a heap of ruins.

Immediate relief due to extraordinary circumstances prevailing at the time could not reach this area, but the Bihar Central Relief Committee opened a relief centre at the earliest opportunity and rendered the best aid possible, especially in the towns of Hajipur and Lalganj. Subsequently three more centres have been opened here. Most of the area is still badly in need of relief and efforts are made to expedite same. Here also extreme poverty is prevailing and water scarcity is spreading badly.

MUZAFFARPUR SUB-DIVISION

One cannot compare conditions of one area with another in this division as the whole area has been very badly affected. Conditions in certain places are very bad indeed for instance, in one area one lakh bhigas of land is very deeply covered with sands thus becoming useless for cultivation. In other places large areas are covered by some king of black soil resembling charred matter. Many of the villages being flooded are still approachable only through country-boats and this has caused scarcity of food. Thousands of vilagers are starving and hundreds of hungermarchers are flocking to the Relief Office at Muzaffarpur. Deathroll is not much, though there are many wounded and maimed the latter case due to lack of immediate relief. It is superfluous to add that the area is threatened with famine.

There are in all more than 9 relief centres opened in this area where various relief societies such as: The Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta, Gujarati Sahayak Mandal, Calcutta and The Joint Medical Relief Committee etc., are coordinately workng with the Bihar Central Relief Committee.

The nightmare of a terrible famine is facing the people here also.

MUZAFFARPUR TOWN

The whole place is a heap of ruins containing bricks and wood with few exceptions of craked houses. Due to heavy deathroll more than half of the remaining including even the wounded, have left the town. Even now people are panicky. Almost all the shops are closed.

LADY WORKERS

A batch of the following ladies: Smtis. Vidyavatidevi of Gaya, Radhikadevi of Hajipur; Chandravatidevi of Delhi; Rampadidevi of Harishankerrmaniadi; Kamaleshwaridevi of Muzaffarpur; Vidyavatidevi of Muzaffarpur; Godavaridevi of Muzaffarpur; Brindadevi of Muzaffarpur and Sumitradevi of Muzaffarpur along with Dr. Sukhdev of Delhi is going from house to house and carrying on relief work amongst the women of the town. Everyday various cases of women lying wounded are looked into, given medical aid there and then sent to the relief hospitals. Most of the women being in purda, the casualty amongst them is more and needless to say that the work carried on by these ladies is very important, the more so as lady workers in this provine are too few.

Everyday a few huts catch fire in this or that locality of the town or in one of the other of the villages of the district. This is indeed very deplorable, but inevitable since all the sheds erected for shelter are thatched ones. The only solution of this terribly serious problem is corrugated tinsheets which are proof agaisnt fire and last a tolerably long time. It is hoped the public of other provinces would respond quckly to this urgent need.

Dynamiting of the dangerously crackd buildings is carried on by the Sappers and Miners.

ADVERSITY INDICATES UNITY

College Students Collect 1,500 For Bihar

The prompt assistance with which some of the energetic college students arranged under the guidance of Syts. Bhulabhai Desai, K. F. Nariman and Kanaiyalal Munshi and their friends a benefit performance in aid of Bihar on Saturday evening at the Opera House was, everywhere, the subject of admiration and appreciation. The large audience that had assembled there despite the rather early hour of the show was more than encouragement to the young organisers.

They had offered an excellent programme of music, drama and dance. With Srimati Hirabai Barodekar, Ustad Mahomedkhan, and Ustad Vilayetkhan there was little to demand in way of music.

The "Snanam" and "Vasant" dances from the New Era and the "Ranna Nritya" from Poddar School of Santa Cruz completed the interesting items.

The comic playlet about the romances of Isphan was also well staged.

Srimati Sarojini Naidu who addressed the audience on the occasion observed that the Bihar catastrophe suggested how national adversity indicated the fundamental unity of the nation, how every caste and creed, every vocation from the taxi driver to those higher up were moved by the heart-rending appeal from Bihar. The college students, it was announced, ceollected Rs. 1,500 for the Bihar Relief.

CAMBAY'S COLLECTIONS

(From A Correspondent.)

CAMBAY, February 11.

Cambay is not lagging behind other places in raising subscription for the relief of distress in the 'quake area. H. H. the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has given a donation of Rs. 1,000. Lately Mr. C S Trivedi, first class Magistrate addressed a meeting of the Jains in the presence of Muni Ramavijayji on the sufferings of Bihar, when Rs. 850 were collected.

The High School boys have raised Rs. 225 among themselves. A band of workers under the guidance of the first class Magistrate is making strenuous efforts to collect as large a sum as possible. It has collected about Rs. 1,500.

Lack Of Co-operation Deplored

CHITTAGONG, Feb. 10.

The lack of co-operation with the authorities in the suppression of the terrorist movement in the locality was mentioned by the Divisional Commissioner, Mr. E. N. Blandy, at an investiture durbar he added that no outrage had occurred in 1933 as some assistance came forth, but that was very late and inadequate.

Mr. Blandy added that muslems could congratulate themselves on being free from the terrorist contamination. Their keenness to assist the authorities was appreciated, and their leaders quickly realised that they too must be on the guard.—A.P.

RACE HORSE OWNER DEAD

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb 11

Death has occurred of the race horse owner Washington Singer.

(Washington Merritt Grant Singer J.P. whose death is announced was born in 1886. He was a member of the Jockey Club and Mayor of Wiltshire in 1924)

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1934

FORECAST OF BIHAR DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

Loan From Central Revenues?

QUESTION OF GIFT ENGAGING GOVT.'S ATTENTION

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

It has been decided by the Government of India to give a sympathetic reply to the resolution to be moved in the Assembly on Wednesday asking for financial assistance to Bihar from Central revenues.

The Government would allow the resolution to be passed but after giving only a general reply to the effect that as soon as more reliable information is obtained regarding the extent of damage and measures necessary to rehabilitate the province Government would give such a loan as may be required for the purpose and that a substantial concession would be shown in the matter of interest charges.

The question of making a gift from the Government of India to the Bihar Government is also engaging the attention of the Government and some reference to it would be made in the course of the debate.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The debate on Bihar resolution would however be possible only if resolution of Haji Ismail Chaudhry is not moved. Haji Sahib wanted to give special Imperial Preference to such parts of British Empire as do not discriminate against Indians which really means the United Kingdom.

Mr. Anklesaria is reported to have inspired the resolution.

However Haji Sahib is willing not to move it.

PLIGHT OF BIHAR CATTLE

Rajen Babu's Appeal For Relief

Babu Rajendra Prasad writes:—

Bihar Central Relief Committee accepted the offer of Bihar Orissa Distressed Cattle Relief Committee at Bombay to organise immediate relief to earthquake distressed cattle by way of fodder, protection and saving of distressed cattle and giving useful cows and bullocks to distressed cultivators on their undertaking to use them for agricultural purposes and not sell them for slaughter. A local working committee has been formed at Patna with Mr. Mankar as secretary and he is authorised to begin relief operations through his workers with the co-operation of Central Relief Committee Centres.

Earmarked grants received by the Central Relief Committee will be utilised for relief of cattle through this committee. The condition of cattle in the affected parts especially at Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Champaran and Darbhanga is shocking and needs prompt and generous help. The Central Relief Committee highly appreciates the opportune move of the Earthquake Distressed Cattle Relief Committee of Bombay to organise cattle relief.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR'S OFFER

The proprietor of the Kasai Mohulla Corner Hotel at Nagdevi Street writes:—

I have alloted the total income of my Hotel on Tuesday the 13th instant to the Market Bihar Muslim Committee for Relief and I appeal to all to pay a visit to the Hotel on that day to make the efforts a complete success. The total gross income from 6 a.m. till 12 p.m. (midnight) will be given to the fund.

STUPENDOUS TASK OF REBUILDING

Saran Dist. Alone Will Require 40 Lakhs Of Rupees, Says Dr. Syed Mahmud

Dr. Syed Mahmud has issued the following statement about earthquake havoc in Bihar:—

The following is the approximate list of the number of villages totally damaged in Saran District. This statement deals with the rural areas only.

Sadar Subdivision 319 villages.
Sowan Subdivision 152 villages.
Gopalganj Sub-divn. 166 villages

Roughly taking the population of each village as 300, and on the supposition than only 10 percent of this figure will require loan, the total number of such persons will come to 19,100.

To make the calculation easy, we can divide the 637 villages in four classes, viz., Class A 300 villages, Class B 200 villages, Class C 100 villages, Class D 37 villages.

The people who are in need of loans for the construction of their houses (or even in some cases for repairs) can be placed in 4 classes and their demands vary accordingly.

Class A Rs. 50/ to Rs. 100/.
Class B Rs. 101/ to Rs. 250/.
Class C Rs. 251/ to Rs. 500/.
Class D Rs. 501/ to Rs. 1000/.

NEEDS OF MIDDLE CLASS

It is a fact that almost all the people of the middle class are applying for loan, or seeking opportunity for them. The number of persons who require loans may be taken to vary between 30 to 60 from each village. But to have a rough estimate of their requirements the minimum number 30 i.e., only 10 percent for each village is taken as said above. Taking the mean in Class A to be Rs. 75/, in Class B to be Rs. 175/, in Class C to be Rs. 375/, in Class D to be Rs. 750/. the total figure of the money resuired will be rupees Rs. 3,382,500/-

The details are:—For the people who are classed A require Rs. 6,75,000/, for the people who are classed B require Rs. 750000/, for the people who are classed C require Rs. 1125000/, for the people who are classed D require Rs. 332500/, making a total of Rs. 3382500/.

But it must be remembered that this figure is based on the assumption that only 10 percent people of the affected villages will be given loan, though as a matter of fact the number will be certainly far larger. Then again the number of villages totally affected is given as only 637 which number is also approximate.

IDEA OF EXTENT OF HAVOC.

Calculation on even this modest scale discloses that a sum of about 34 lakhs will be needed for meeting only partially the needs of those who can be called respectable destitute.

People can now guesss the immense damage caused to this province when the figure of Saran alone, which is said to have suffered comparatively less than other districts of North Bihar is Rs. 3382500/.

Another 600,000 may be taken for the town. Thus this modest calculation shows that Saran alone will be requiring 40 lakhs of rupees for loans only. Besides this we require several lakhs for gratuitous relief to the poor and destitute sufferers.

11 WOMEN RELEASED

"Independence Day" Echo In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

Eleven women who were arrested on the occasion of "Independence Day" celebration and sentenced to a week's imprisonment were released to-day.

They were given a rousing reception by the public on release.—United Press.

Gersappa village was reduced to ashes on February 2 by a serious fire which caused damage of about two lakhs of rupees.

SIKH DELEGATES ON HUNGER STRIKE

Hitch Over Question Of Free Board And Lodging

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Patiala State's citizens stay at Delhi took a different turn today when the Managing Committee of the Sisganj Gurdwara, where 130 Sikh delegates who had come to attend the Indian States Peoples Conference had been provided with free board and lodging, informed the delegates that they would not be provided with free board and lodging any more.

Consequently, it is reported, a few have gone on hungerstrike while the others are taking whatever is offered them by the people of Delhi.

The delegates are however making representations of their grievances before the weekly Dewan in the Gurdwara to-morrow morning.

Meanwhile they have addressed another telegram to the Political Secretary stating "awaiting reply to yesterday's telegram till the twelfth after which we are coming to represent case."—A.P.

Shanhaikwan Retroceded To China

PEKING, February 10.

With the raising of national flags on the Administration building and firing eleven guns, the walled city Shanhaikwan, which was held by Japanese since 1933, was formally retroceded to China this morning.

While administrative organs are taken over by China, Manchukuo Post and Telegraph offices have not yet withdrawn.—Reuter.

Colijn-Runciman Parley

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Dutch Premier, Dr. Colijn, on his week-end visit to London had a short interview with the President of the Board of Trade, to-day. It is understood he will concern himself with one, possibly all the three, of the following problems, namely, rubber restriction, particularly the question of compensating native growers, to effect President Roosevelt's latest monetary measures upon the gold standard countries and plans for the possible exchange of view between the Governments on the sugar problems in March.

It is confirmed that Dr. Colijn goes to the Dutch East Indies in April by air.

LEAGUE, MOUTHPIECE OF POWERS

Mr. Chagla Exposes Disarmament Conference

"MASS NON-CO-OPERATION ONLY REMEDY"

"The war of the future will be different from the wars of the past. The Great War would seem nothing more than a mere altercation in comparison with the next war. The war of the future will be waged by gas and bomb, which do not recognise any distinction of person, sex or age," declared Mr. M. C. Chagla, at the ordinary meeting of the League of Nations Union, Bombay, held on Saturday evening, when he spoke on "The Philosophy of Pacifism."

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), President of the Union, presided.

HORRORS OF WAR

The Philosophy of Pacifism was contained in the resolution, observed Mr Chagla, passed by the Oxford Union which read, "The House under no circumstances will fight for the King and the country." That resolution might have created some sensation, but that was what a pacifist would say, in spite of all other considerations such as the integrity or solidarity and the defence of the country. War did not appeal to idealism, but principally brought out in man the qualities of lust and cruelty which civilisation was trying to get over. The speaker drew a graphic picture of the horrors of the wars in future and said, "The war of the future will be different from the war of the past. The Great War would seem nothing more than a mere altercation in comparison with the next war. The war of the future will be waged by gas and bomb which do not recognise any distinction of person, of sex or age."

DISARMAMENT THIS!

Referring to the problem of disarmament, Mr. Chagla observed that the Disarmament Conferences would have some significance if all the nations gave up armaments and these must fail if disarmament meant limitation of armaments, as the conferences, based as they were on a fallacious principle never led to a tangible result.

"MOUTHPIECE OF POWERS."

Vehemently criticising the League of Nations, of which the speaker declared, he was never a friend, Mr. Chagla said it was not a League of Nations at all, though he could not call it a "League of Robbers," as Rabindranath Tagore did. The League was the mouthpiece of the Great Powers and could do anything according to their dictation and could coerce a small state, but was helpless in dealing with the Great Powers themselves. The aerial bombing, for instance, while it was discouraged in the League, was resorted to in India. The League of Nations could not prevent a war, opined the speaker, but it might perpetrate or bring about one.

FOR MASS NON-CO-OPERATION.

As a solution, since education, religion and the League have failed, the speaker suggested mass Non-Co-operation of the respective peoples with their governments, to refuse to fight under any circumstance. This non-co-operation must be Herculean to avoid the danger of the whole civilisation being wiped out, and that way alone lay the solution, concluded the speaker.

LEAGUE JUSTIFIED!

Sir Cowasji Jehangir in his closing remarks, justified the existence of the League, however imperfect, in the absence of any alternative put forth by the League critics.

With a vote of thanks to the speaker and the President, the meeting came to a close.

GERSAPPA VILLAGE REDUCED TO ASHES

Fire Causes Damage Of Over Two Lakhs Of Rupees

The Hon. Secretary of the Gersappa Fire Relief Fund writes:

A huge fire broke out at Gersappa a village 18 miles to the west of the famous Gersappa Fall's, on Feb. 2. The fire originated from a tea shop. With great difficulty the people could move out of their houses as many of them were taking or about to take their meals.

It was not possible to remove anything from the buildings on fire. The people, rich and poor alike are now completely destitute having lost their all. The number of such destitute people is estimated at 400, many of them having large families to support. The total loss estimated is about 2 lakhs. The contributions may kindly be sent to the Secretary, The Honavar Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. who is authorised to receive the amount.

GOVERNMENT'S SYMPATHY.

The Government are rendering all the help they can by way of remission of Land Revenue, advancing Tagavi Loans and giving building material free of cost.

The Collector of Kanara is expected to make an appeal for public charity Fund like the Wadias.

"HUMBLE MUSLIMS'" GIFT TO GANDHIJI

Villagers Of Kombai Pay Tribute To His Harijan Uplift Work And Present Purse

(From Our Correspondent)

KOMBAI, Feb. 10.

A warm reception was accorded to Mahatmaji on his arrival at West Car Street under a well decorated and cool pandal in front of the Masjid at 8 a.m. on Friday.

On arrival of the party, a small letter of introduction was attempted to be read and a purse containing Rs. 20 was presented though Dr. Rajan intervened, so as not to lengthen the programme of time for Kombai visit. Still Mahatmaji was pleased to read through the contents of the epistle in English which ran thus:

GIFT FROM "HUMBLE" MUSLIMS

"Revered kind-hearted gentle and graceful Mahatmaji, we the humble Muslims of Kombai are pleased with your mind of treating all humanity alike and request you to be so pleased as to accept this amount of Rs. 20 collected from 30 families towards the fund which you are raising for the uplift of Harijans and thus to extend your arm of sympathy blessings and kindness towards us as usual. Signed, the humble Muslims of Kombai 9-2-34."

After perusing these contents twice again Gandhiji allowed the letter to be read and presented to him along with the purse. He then rose up in the car and spoke a few words in reply pointing out that his mission was unclassed by any religion caste, or creed or mentality and that therefore their paltry sum was worth 2,000 and that the letter was worthy of his owning in possession.

GARLAND OF CARDAMOMS.

U. M. S. Thabakkal Sahib, Rowther and brothers, Proprietors of the Gandhi Cardamom estate then presented a plate full of cardomoms which was auctioned for Rs. 20. A Garland of cardamoms which was put on the neck of Mahatmaji previously was put back on the neck of Mohideen Pillay. Rowther Janab Ahmad Sahib, Rowther agent, Pampadampara Supplies, then presented a sum of Rs. 10 to Bihar sufferers Relief Fund. The party left Kombai at 8-45 a.m. for Thavaram.

Presentations at Kombai in various streets total Rs. 300 approximately.

On the return journeey from Thavaram also, Mahatmaji passed through West Car Street and after exchange of cordial greetings the party motored back to Uthampalayam en route to Theni.

CHRISTIAN "UNTOUCHABLES"

Gandhiji Appeals To Catholics And Protestants To Wipe Out "Taint"

TRICHINOPOLY, February 10.

On Thursday morning Gandhiji left Dindigul for Cumbum which is in a valley between the Eastern and Western Ghats. On his way he addressed a meeting at Batlagundu and Periakulam where he rested.

He then proceeded to Cumbum.

In the course of his speech he referred to an address presented to him by Hindu and Christian Harijans at Uttampalayam who were holding a conference.

Gahdhiji expressed wonder at the designation "Christian Harijans". He said that he knew there were pundits who supported untouchability on the basis of religion but he had never met a Christian, learned or otherwise who supported untouchability. He did not like to undertake the removal of untouchability from among the Christians as he would cross his limits if he tried to do so.

So he appealed to the Christians both Catholics and Protestants to wipe out this taint.—A.P.

WASHINGTON SENSATION

Ex-Asst. Secretary Of Commerce Surrenders To Police

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

A first class sensation has been caused by the developments following the Senate's order for the arrest of Mr. MacCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce in Mr. Hoover's administration, who should have appeared to answer a charge of contempt on February 9 but disappeared.

To-night however, he offered to surrender to the Senate Sergeant-at-Arms.

Action connected with the alleged airmail contracts scandal which is being investigated by the committee who reported to the Senate that important papers had been removed from Mr. MacCracken's file when the Committee wanted to see them.—Reuter.

PARALYSIS OF AIR PASSENGER TRAFFIC?

Roosevelt Cancels Domestic Air Mail Contracts

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

President Roosevelt cancelled all domestic airmail contracts (not including Pan-American Airways) from February 19th whereafter the army air service carry domestic mail.

Private companies stunned at the drastic nature of the order declared that they are unable to operate solely on Revenue Passenger Services and predict virtual paralysis of air-passenger traffic pending the resumption of private airmail services.

REMONETIZATION OF U. S. SILVER

Revaluation On Sliding Ratio To Be Authorised

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, February 11

The administration is reported to be working towards a partial remonetization of silver to avoid clash with the Congress, according to the "New York Times".

The plan would authorize President Roosevelt to proclaim the monetary base of one to three to silver and gold.

The existing monetary silver in the United States would be revalued on a sliding ratio of 20 to 1, to 14 to 1, while Treasury will impound all silver to be held as bullion against the present probable currency.

Mr. Thomas suggested that silver remonetization of 28 to 1 ratio in relation to 59.06 gold dollar or 32 to 1, if devalued to 50 cents.

Administrations Bill Approved

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has approved Administrations Bill authorising compensation for United States representatives abroad in respect of the depreciated purchasing value of the dollar.—Reuter.

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